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TASS STATEMENT ON 'UNILATERAL COMMITMENT,' ASAT

LD041706 Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 4 Sep 85

["TASS Statement" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 4 TASS -- The intent to hold shortly tests of the ASAT anti-satellite system aiming it at a real target in outer space has been officially announced in Washington. This decision of the American Administration is nothing but an action directly leading to the commencement of the deployment of a new class of dangerous armaments -- strike space weapons.

Washington is taking yet another step to escalate the arms race and spread it to outer space. And this step is being taken despite the fact that the Soviet Union's unilateral commitment not to place anti-satellite systems in space has been in force for already two years.

This step is being made by the American Administration in conditions when the far-reaching Soviet proposal on the full prohibition of strike space weapons, including anti-satellite systems, and the liquidation of the existing such systems, is lying on the negotiating table in Geneva.

In other words, to our restraint in practical actions, to our constructive proposals at the talks, the American side is responding with a demonstration of its unwillingness to reach agreements, to display mutual restraint.

In an attempt to delude the public at large and its own legislative bodies the American Administration contends that at the Geneva talks it supposedly is pressing for strict limitations on anti-satellite weapons.

In reality both at the Geneva talks and during the course of the exchange through diplomatic channels the United States has flatly refused and continues doing so to study any whatsoever measures of banning and limiting anti-satellite weapons and presents matters in such a way as though it is impossible to solve this task. Thereby it deliberately creates an artificial impasse in this question.

There is nothing chance in this stand taken by the United States. It obviously counts not only on acquiring weapons for anti-satellite warfare in the near future but also on developing, under the guise of testing anti-satellite systems, anti-missile systems of air and other basing that are prohibited by the ABM treaty. This shows once again Washington's genuine attitude to the talks on nuclear and space arms in Geneva. This shows the absence of readiness and desire on its part to reach agreements on real steps to prevent an arms race in outer space and to stop it on earth.

Late in August the Soviet side again called on the American Administration to weigh the inevitable negative consequences of its planned tests of anti-satellite arms for political and military stability in the world and the prospects of the Geneva talks. In this call the United States Administration was warned once again that the unilateral Soviet moratorium on anti-satellite systems can remain in force only for as long as other countries, including the United States, act likewise.

TASS is authorised to state that if the United States holds tests of anti-satellite weapons against a target in outer space the Soviet Union will consider itself free of its unilateral commitment not to place anti-satellite systems in space. The entire responsibility for the further development of events will rest entirely on the American side.

ZAGLADIN ON DETENTE, EUROPEAN 'CONTRIBUTION'

AU041431 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German ("Soviet Union" supplement) 4 Sep 85 pp IX, X

[Article by Vadim Zagladin of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee in Moscow, entitled "Return to Detente: International Security, the Ultimate Goal"]

[Text] The future belongs to the policy of detente, does it not? This may be taken as both an assertion and a question. On the one hand, the future must belong to the policy of detente because otherwise this future is simply not taking place: Should confrontation end with a military conflict it would mean the end of the world.

In the meantime, mankind, or at least part of it, has become used to accepting this as a truism. Reflected therein is the realization of how serious the danger threatening us is. On the other hand, it is a bad thing that, having become a customary feature, danger is often no longer perceived as being acute. Things that one has become accustomed to become, as it were, a "legitimate" background of life, but the threatening decline cannot possibly be regarded as something "legitimate."

Hence detente is absolutely necessary, detente is the salvation. Yet it should rather read: "Does the future belong to detente?" This interrogative sentence is appropriate because the dangerous tension is not at all a thing of the past; but, in a certain respect, is increasing even more because the sinister confrontation, which is being accompanied by an unparalleled arms race, has not been halted at all. Quite the reverse. As before, certain forces are doing all they can to fan tensions.

The present situation is indeed far removed from the ideals of detente. So far that one must inevitably ask oneself: Is detente still possible at all? And yet we in the Soviet Union still believe that such a return to detente is possible. Detente is not a utopia. It is a prospect. What is this confidence based on?

In the first place on a belief in the human intellect, in its strength and possibilities. Reason taught millions of people to grasp the danger, set them in motion, and stirred up a powerful wave of protest against the race in both nuclear and space armaments, against the policy of confrontation.

Another important source of our confidence is the existence of state forces that are politically organized and unswervingly endorse a halt to confrontation and a shift to detente.

It is precisely these goals that the Soviet Union consistently and emphatically avows, and so do the allied countries of the Warsaw Pact, the other socialist states and their communist parties.

The policy of a number of other countries also enjoys great respect throughout the entire world. They are endorsing a change in the course of world politics. The declaration of Delhi, adopted by six states from four continents, is a good example. The positive role of the nonaligned countries and of some neutral countries is generally acknowledged.

People in the Soviet Union are convinced that success can be achieved if all those forces, as well as the efforts of those who are ready to fight for a return to detente, can be united.

I have used the term "return to detente," but this term is not quite accurate.

Because, as Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the party Central Committee, noted, it is not sufficient "... simply to return to the status achieved in the seventies... from our viewpoint detente is not a final policy objective. It is an indispensable, but only a transitory, stage on the way from a world bristling with weapons to a reliable and comprehensive system of international security."

On what foundations can such a system be built? There can and must be three elements of primary importance: first, preventing the militarization of space and a drastic reduction of military confrontation on the basis of equality and equal security; second, an agreement between the nuclear powers, as well as between the organization of the Warsaw Pact and of NATO, on renunciation of the use of force and threats of force in relations among themselves and with third countries; and third, the assertion of peaceful coexistence and mutually advantageous cooperation (including economic cooperation) as a universal principle of relations between states.

We are firmly convinced that in the nuclear age the security of states cannot possibly be based on either force or threats of force. This security is only possible after a reduction in armaments. This is not only a theoretical concept for the Soviet Union but an instruction to act.

That this is so is shown by all Soviet initiatives in both the past and in more recent times. By and large they seek to attain the aforementioned three objectives. The USSR delegation is also guided by these goals at the Geneva negotiations, even though to date all of its efforts have been hindered by the American side. In order to develop nuclear space weapons, the United States appears to be ready for everything, including jeopardizing the prospects for success at the Geneva talks.

Europe, a continent whose inhabitants have suffered so much in this century alone, must be mentioned specifically. Europe is not only a geographical term but also a considerable political, economic, and if you want to look at it that way, moral power in world politics.

The European Continent comprises more than 30 states; large, small, and medium-sized ones. They belong to different social systems and many are members of opposing military alliances or of one or another political and economic association. But, despite the multifaceted nature of the European states, they have obvious common interests: they wish to live in peace, to trade with one another, and to cooperate in solving fundamental international problems.

Most recently, efforts have been noticed in Europe to overcome the cold currents of confrontation and to expand and deepen the dialogue between the two sections of the continent. One can only feel satisfaction with this. Only if talks are kept going between the sides is it possible to advance on the road to safeguarding security and detente.

People in the Soviet Union are convinced that Europe's contribution to improving the world situation could be greater than it is now. But to accomplish this, the European policy in Europe must be fashioned. Saying this we do not at all imply that Western Europe must give up its alliances. But an alliance does not imply that the interests of Europe and of its security must be sacrificed.

People in the Soviet Union believe that halting the confrontation and a turn to detente, to a new and more thorough detente, are not only necessary but also possible. It is not in vain that the adage says: "He who wants to have must also dig." In this case it is not the mere digging that is involved. Taming the confrontational force is an extremely difficult undertaking. The Soviet people realize this. Active steps, joint actions with all those who are striving for the same objective, are necessary for this end. Our country is always ready for them.

GORBACHEV CABLES CONFERENCE ON V J ANNIVERSARY

PM041949 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Sep 85 First Edition p 1

["To the Participants in the International Conference 'Fortieth Anniversary of Victory Over Japanese Militarism and the Tasks of the Peace Movement in the Countries of Asia and the Pacific'" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] I cordially greet the participants in the international conference who have gathered in Khabarovsk, a major center of the Soviet Far East, to exchange opinions on current issues of ensuring peace and security in the countries of Asia and the Pacific.

Your meeting is timed to coincide with a notable date -- the 40th anniversary of the rout of Japanese militarism and the victorious conclusion of World War II. The great victory, achieved at the cost of enormous sacrifices, brought deliverance from the odious alien occupation to many peoples of the Asia-Pacific region and created the prerequisites for the powerful upsurge of the anticolonial struggle and their attainment of political independence and state sovereignty. It also delivered the Japanese people from the tyranny of the military-fascist clique and opened up for them the opportunity for development along a peaceful path.

On the foundation of the tragic experience of the past war, the ancient land of Asia witnessed the formulation and proclamation of the five principles of peaceful coexistence (pancha shila) which came to be acknowledged in the world as the norm of relations among states with differing social systems. Here was conceived the spirit of Bandung, which initiated the Afro-Asian solidarity movement and the Nonaligned Movement, which have now been transformed into an important factor of world politics.

In our times, when the threat of a world nuclear missile catastrophe looms over the planet, there is no more important and urgent task than that of safeguarding peace on earth. Imperialism's militarist circles are pursuing an aggressive policy in this vast region of the planet; they are nurturing plans to transform it into an arena of military-political confrontation with the socialist and many nonaligned countries; they are channeling the situation toward the remilitarization of Japan and the creation of an aggressive Washington-Tokyo-Seoul alliance.

The dangerous plans and aggressive preparations are countered by the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community and by the Asian peoples' strengthening adherence to the idea of Asia's transformation into a zone of peace and security, a zone of equitable and mutually advantageous international cooperation. This same goal is also served by Soviet Union's unilateral introduction of a moratorium on any nuclear explosions, beginning 6 August -- the day of the barbarous atomic bombing of Hiroshima by the U.S. Air Force.

The Soviet Union has moved many specific proposals aimed at easing the situation on the Asian Continent and asserting here the spirit of peaceful coexistence and good-neighborliness, and of respect for the sovereignty and noninterference in the internal affairs of other states.

Our country highly rates and endorses the constructive peace initiatives of other Asian countries relating to various aspects of the security of the continent as a whole or the normalization of the situation in its individual regions. We express the hope that the Asian states will pool their efforts in order jointly to elaborate a common, comprehensive approach to the problem of security throughout Asia and the adjoining areas of the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

I am confident that the sociopolitical forces and organizations in the countries of Asia and the Pacific will, together wish all the planet's progressive forces, struggle still more actively for the cessation of the arms race, the elimination of the threat of a world nuclear war, and the liquidation of nuclear weapons, and for the normalization of the international situation.

I wish your conference successful work.

M. Gorbachev

TIKHONOV REVIEWS LESSONS OF SECOND WORLD WAR

AU041631 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German (Soviet Union Supplement) 4 Sep 85 pp 1, 2

[Article by Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers: "Forty Years After the Victory: A Test Passed With Honors"]

[Excerpt] Forty years have elapsed since the end of the war and the experience is extremely instructive for the present generations. The first question which every thinking person asks himself is: Would it have been possible to prevent World War II? We in the Soviet Union believe: It could have been prevented if all the peoples had acted in a united front against Hitler's aggressive plans. In the prewar years the Soviet Union consistently and stubbornly endorsed the establishment of a system of collective security, but Western statesmen did not listen to the voice of reason. The policy of encouraging the aggressor and blind anti-Sovietism turned against its supporters and brought the war. The conclusion is obvious that anti-Sovietism is a poor adviser in politics, and this should be pointed out to the authors of new "crusades" as well as to those who are promoting revanchist ambitions in Europe and in the Far East.

Another lesson is connected with this one as well: Socialist cannot be destroyed, not even with military force. This is why the policy of pressure, threats, and sanctions is doomed to failure. In World War II the Soviet Union fought together with the United States, Great Britain, France, and other allies against the common enemy. Supporters [praeparanden] of different social systems became allies. Their representatives succeeded in jointly defining the foundations of the postwar system, which were incorporated in the documents of Tehran, Yalta, and Potsdam. The background of these agreements still exists today: to achieve mankind's supreme aspiration -- a lasting peace.

The unity of goals and actions made it possible 40 years ago to defeat Nazism and to preserve the peoples from slavery by the fascists. Today mankind, all the peoples, have one common enemy: the danger of a worldwide catastrophe. Preventing a war -- this is what the Soviet people regard as their supreme duty to their children and grandchildren, to the coming generations, to the memories of the 50 million people consumed by World War II.

SHEVARDNADZE CONFIRMED TO HEAD UN DELEGATION

LD041944 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1904 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] In connection with the 40th session of the UN General Assembly which opens on 17 September, the USSR Council of Ministers has confirmed the delegation of the USSR will be headed by Comrade Shevardnadze, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, USSR foreign minister.

The Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers has confirmed the Ukrainian SSR delegation will be headed by Comrade Kravets, republican minister of foreign affairs.

The Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers has confirmed the Belorussian SSR delegation will be headed by Comrade Gurinovich, republican minister of foreign affairs.

LOMEYKO ANALYZES CONCLUSIONS OF UN RIGHTS GROUP

LD041521 Moscow TASS in English 1448 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 4 TASS — A briefing for Soviet and foreign newsmen was held at the Press Center of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR in conjunction with the completion of the 38th session of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights.

The subcommission passed a series of decisions objectively reflecting a close interrelationship between international peace and the possibility of actual realization of human rights, said Vladimir Lomeyko, head of the Press Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR. The resolutions of the subcommission again stress that all nations and all individuals have the inalienable right to life and that the exercise of that most basic right is the essential and fundamental condition for the realization of the entire complex of economic, social and cultural rights, as well as civil and political rights.

Note is taken of the imperative need of all-round efforts to strengthen peace, avert the threat of war, curb the arms race and achieve complete and general disarmament under the effective international control. The documents stress the importance of the adoption of practical disarmament measures in order to release substantial additional resources which should be used for the purposes of social and economic development, particularly, for the benefit of the developing countries.

The United Nations subcommission stressed that the observance of human rights and basic freedoms, including self-determination, and the elimination of discrimination, apartheid, colonialism and foreign occupation, is one of the essential conditions for ensuring international peace.

A series of resolutions passed by the subcommission, Vladimir Lomeyko went on to say, objectively reflects the profound concern of the world public over massive and flagrant violations of human rights in different regions of the world: in South Africa, in the Middle East, in Chile, Guatemala, El Salvador and other countries.

The subcommission condemned the inhuman apartheid regime in South Africa, and also certain Western countries, primarily the United States of America, which render assistance to it.

The resolution on the situation in South Africa and Namibia recalls that the Commission on Human Rights categorically rejects the so-called "new constitution" of South Africa and its underhand plans with the help of which the racist Pretoria regime is trying to perpetuate its colonial dominance in Namibia.

The resolution on the situation in the Israeli-occupied Arab lands, the speaker stressed, shows once again that the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people include their right to self-determination without the interference from outside, their right to go back to their homes from which the Palestinians were driven away by Israel, their right to have a completely independent state of Palestine. The basic principle is re-affirmed according to which the decision on the future of the Palestinian people can be taken only with the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organisation which represents it.

A whole number of resolutions deals with the state of affairs in the sphere of human rights in separate countries. The resolutions denounce gross and mass violations of human rights in such countries as Chile, El Salvador, Guatemala, Pakistan and other countries. A special resolution denounces the criminal activities of transnational corporations.

The work of the session, journalists were told by Ambassador Vsevoldod Sofinskiy, was marked by the struggle of two tendencies: a progressive democratic one, with its supporters being interested in real consolidation and protection of human rights, and a rhetorical demagogic tendency with its aims having nothing to do with defending human rights. The resolution "International Peace and Security as the Basic Conditions for the Exercise of Human Right, Above All the Right to Live" was adopted on the initiative of the Soviet representative. It can be stated with confidence, he stressed, that despite the struggle between the two tendencies, this and most of other resolutions objectively reflect the concern and anxiety of the world public over the violation of human rights in different parts of the world.

TASS CITES SENATOR BYRD ON MEETING WITH GORBACHEV

LD041312 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1239 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] Washington, 4 Sep TASS -- Commenting on the reception by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, of the group of American senators, R. Byrd, leader of the Democratic Party group in the U.S. Senate, said in an interview to NBC television: "We went to the USSR in order to start a Soviet-American dialogue, and it seems to us that we achieved our goal. The Soviet leader is a businesslike, firm, and capable person, who expresses his thoughts clearly and concisely. He made a very good impression on me personally. I left the meeting in a much more optimistic mood than I was in before it. Our meeting lasted for 3 and 1/2 hours, which, in itself, shows how interested the Soviet leadership is in dialogue and in good relations."

Answering a question on the Soviet position on basic international problems, the senator remarked: "The Soviet leader made it clear to us that progress must be made during the Geneva meeting, and that we must avoid war. He also made it clear that as soon as an agreement has been reached on the 'star wars' program and it lies on the table in the form that the Russians have been aiming for, the Soviet side will be ready to make radical proposals, as M.S. Gorbachev put it, in arms reduction. The Soviet leader sharply criticized the very concept of 'star wars,' pointing out that it is a first-strike weapon."

M.S. Gorbachev, Byrd said in conclusion, "gave proof of his interest, and I want to stress once again, in Soviet-American dialogue. He is awaiting the meeting in Geneva."

GORBACHEV REPLIES TO TIME JOURNALISTS PUBLISHED

LD041403 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1320 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, 4 Sep TASS -- The pamphlet "Replies to U.S. Magazine TIME" has been published. It contains the replies given by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to a number of questions put to him by the U.S. magazine and his conversation with the U.S. journalists which took place on 28 August 1985.

The pamphlet has been published by the Political Literature Publishing House.

IZVESTIYA EDITORIAL ON GORBACHEV TIME INTERVIEW

PM041037 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Sep 85 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Commandment of the Times"]

[Text] The year 1985 has encompassed an entire series of remarkable dates in our state's history. Two of them have symbolically coincided: the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and the 50th anniversary of the Stakhanovite movement. They are the embodiment of the heights scaled by our people's spirit in military feats and creative labor. By means of his grand achievements, Soviet man has proved his inexorable striving for peace.

For peace is not a temporizing term, but a matter of essence. It would be fair to say that foreign policy is the continuation of domestic policy. A country that is guided by the concepts of accelerating socioeconomic development and is setting for itself such ambitious creative plans in the domestic sphere is, as a matter of principle, interested in such external conditions as peace and international security.

This has been declared yet again -- clearly and unambiguously, in a principled and well-argued fashion -- in M.S. Gorbachev's replies to the U.S. magazine TIME. Immediately following their publication, the Soviet leader's replies found themselves the focus of the entire world public's attention. They are being read and discussed by both "the man on the street" and those occupying minister's offices. The very first commentaries testify that these replies have become an international event of paramount importance. Why? Because they touch upon the most vital and simultaneously, most fundamental problems of our time: the problems of war and peace. They profoundly analyze these problems, and indicate a realistic and acceptable way for their solution.

The threat hanging over mankind is without equal in its history. This is a fact, and it would be criminal flippancy to pretend otherwise. Time waits for no man. Time passes. The train might depart, unless sufficiently fast action is taken. Everyone wants to live and no one wants to perish. This is why it is necessary to gather political courage, display political will, and halt the terrible process that is spreading and dragging our planet toward a nuclear missile catastrophe.

Soviet-American relations play an enormous, if not decisive, role in this respect. The fate of peace and the fate of world civilization depend on these relations. It is time to make relations between the two great peoples, the Soviet and the American worthy of their historical role. It is time to bring them back to the track of normalcy.

The Soviet Union is prepared to act in this direction. It is prepared to act and it does act. And what is happening meanwhile on the other side of the ocean? The U.S. ruling circles, and recently in particular, have whipped up the arms race even more, and have stepped up even further the psychological warfare against the Soviet Union. This is why, despite the start of the Geneva talks and despite the agreement on the summit meeting, relations between our countries continue to deteriorate.

Moscow is striving to observe moderation in statements concerning the United States; Washington is fanning an anti-Soviet "hatred campaign" to the utmost. Moscow is persistently seeking methods to break out of the vicious circle and break the deadlock in the arms limitation process; Washington is stepping up the arms race, extending it to outer space, demonstratively rejecting all Soviet peace-loving initiatives, and responding to them with nuclear explosions in Nevada and preparations to test antisatellite weapons. The impression that is created is that Washington lacks an adequate sense of responsibility for the fate of peace.

What is the main and determining factor in Soviet-American relations? It is the immutable fact that, regardless of whether we like one another or not, we can survive or perish only together. The main question which we must answer is: Are we prepared, at long last, to recognize that there is no other way but to live in peace with one another; are we prepared to restructure our way of thinking and acting from a military to a peaceful basis? As people in the West say, live and let live. We call this peaceful coexistence. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, we answer this question in the affirmative.

There is still time before the summit meeting, and much can be done to ensure that it is constructive and useful. This depends, of course, on both sides. The Soviet Union is preparing seriously for the Geneva summit meeting, attaches enormous significance to it, and places serious hopes on it. But now we hear from across the ocean statements testifying to the fact that Washington is attaching a more modest significance to this meeting. It is being described as only a familiarization meeting, expected only to elaborate the agenda for some talks in the more distant future.

However, this would be an impermissible luxury at a time when the international situation is in a state of such high tension.

The unending and intensifying arms race is an equally impermissible luxury. It is an impermissible luxury because it places the heaviest of burdens on the people's shoulders. It is an impermissible luxury because it threatens not only people's standards of living but their very lives. The U.S. military-industrial complex is the initiator of the arms race. It is this complex that is interested in emasculating any possible USSR-U.S. agreements in all aspects of disarmament. It is this complex that toys with illusions about disrupting military parity with the Soviet Union to its own advantage. It is this complex that opposes the ban on the militarization of outer space, although Washington is well aware of our stance that if there is no prevention of an arms race in space, there will be nothing at all. An unending arms race means the burial of all treaties, it means a regression fraught with catastrophe. It may be that such prospects suit the American "concerns of death," but those who hold dear people's lives and peace on earth have no intention at all of supporting their interests.

A world without wars, a world without weapons -- this is the imperative commandment of the times. It is sacred for the Soviet Union, whose peoples are erecting the structure of the new society. M.S. Gorbachev's replies to TIME magazine confirm again that we are prepared to do everything for the implementation of this noble and simultaneously natural commandment. "On behalf of the Soviet leadership and the Soviet people," it is said in M.S. Gorbachev's replies, "I would like to tell all Americans the most important thing they must know: War will never originate from the Soviet Union, we will never begin it."

Our banners always and invariably bear aloft peace and friendship among peoples.

U.S. 'CHEMICAL REARMAMENT' PROGRAM ATTACKED

LD021514 Moscow TASS in English 1436 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 2 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Chernyshev

They in Washington are fond of talking about the striving for peace, about the reduction and limitation of armaments, etc. They like to talk about these topics, but are not eager to act in this direction. Moreover, any practical step undertaken by the Soviet Union, showing a policy of genuine peacefulness and inviting Washington to follow the good example, are dismissed offhand as "propaganda". The Soviet Union halted nuclear explosions — the United States hastily conducted a nuclear blast, the USSR advanced a proposal on peaceful outer space -- Washington responded by the decision to conduct the first field-testing of an anti-satellite weapon.

The U.S. Administration is implementing its large-scale programme of rearming America at a high pace, stepping up work on developing space strike weapons. Besides, one more dangerous step will be made shortly -- a step down the road of "chemical rearmament" of the United States, its preparations for chemical warfare. Preparations for starting the production of a new barbaric kind of chemical weapons -- nerve binary munitions -- are nearing completion. The House-Senate Conference Committee gave the green light to the new generation of chemical weapons. This month, U.S. Congress will hold a final vote on the issue.

The U.S. Administration is no longer satisfied with the 150,000 tons of toxic chemicals -- the filling of three million tons of artillery chemical shells, several thousand airbombs, hundreds of thousands of chemical mines. These amounts, as disclosed at U.S. Congress, are sufficient for fifty divisions to wage a chemical war for 100 days, that would probably rid Europe of all living things.

The "chemical rearmament" programme provides, in particular, for an increase of artillery chemical shells up to five million units. It is planned to master the methods of using new types of chemical weapons and build more storage facilities outside the United States. Conveyors of a new plant in Pine Bluff, Arkansas, may annually churn out more than 700,000 artillery shells and airbombs -- the carriers of "binary death,"

All this cannot but worry the Western European allies of the United States, with their territories housing immense stockpiles of chemical weapons. Four large bases in West Germany alone contains more than 10,000 tons of chemical munitions. Binary weapons are also to be deployed in Western Europe. According to General Bernard Rogers, supreme allied commander Europe, binary weapons along with nuclear arms are planned to be used at the early stages of hostilities precisely in the European Continent.

The U.S. leadership, in a bid to "calm down" the American public, declares that binary weapon production is relatively safe since its components are not so much toxic as the end product. What is meant is to "safeguard" American territory from possible chemical contamination in accidents. The processes of filling shells, their transportation to army depots, storage and deployment in combat positions are extremely dangerous, however. Precisely these stages, as conceived by Washington, should be conducted on the territories of the U.S. allies -- above all Western European states. Even in peacetime, they are assigned the part of likely victims of accidental chemical exposure. It goes without saying that they become Pentagon hostages not only in a nuclear war, but also in a war with the use of chemical weapons.

It is surprising that the governments of some Western European NATO member states, above all West German, play down Washington's new step towards chemical warfare preparations. The aspiration to evade making a single concrete statement on the imminent U.S. decision that directly affects the interests of Western European states is clearly defined by the general public as irresponsible policy.

U.S. Policy 'Dangerous'

LD041847 Moscow TASS in English 1748 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 4 TASS -- In mid-September the U.S. Congress is scheduled to take a final vote on the bill allocating funds on the production of a new type of chemical weapons -- binary munitions which have the effect of a nerve gas, the Soviet foreign policy weekly NOVOYE VREMYA (NEW TIMES) writes in its issue of September 5. This means that the United States is actually on the threshold of adding to its arsenal a new, even more dangerous variety of barbaric weapons -- a deadly nerve gas that is to be deployed outside the United States territory.

It is evident that the White House's policy of expanding and adding qualitatively new types of weapons to its chemical arsenal is a dangerous one. For the United States already has huge stockpiles of such mass annihilation weapons, including outside its territory. The bulk of these stockpiles is made up by 55,000 tons of highly toxic nerve gases and 150,000 tons of chemical munitions.

According to expert estimates, the stockpiles of chemical weapons accumulated by the United States are enough to kill all of humankind several times over. And nonetheless, Washington chose the course toward the production of binary munitions which falls within the framework of a large-scale five-year program for "chemical re-armament" of the U.S. Armed Forces. The realization of the program began in 1983.

"Plans for the production of binary weapons are at variance with declarations of the U.S. Administration about its interest in drafting an international convention banning chemical weapons," NOVOYE VREMYA notes. "It is absolutely obvious that the production of binary munitions will seriously complicate talks on the prohibition of chemical weapons -- talks conducted within the framework of the Geneva conference on disarmament."

But really, it is difficult to speak of the prohibition of mass annihilation weapons, while building up their stockpiles and developing their new, even more dangerous varieties, the weekly writes in conclusion.

TASS NOTES PENTAGON FUNDING ON CONGRESS AGENDA

LD041017 Moscow TASS in English 0828 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] Washington, September 4 TASS -- TASS correspondents Igor Ignatyev and Aleksandr Lyutyy report:

The U.S. Congress of the 99th convocation is resuming its work today. One of the main items on its agenda is finalising and endorsing the country's federal budget for 1986 fiscal year, in particular, appropriations for the Pentagon.

Shortly before the summer recess, the Senate approved the decision of the House-Senate Conference Committee on the appropriation in the next fiscal year of the unprecedented sum of 302.5 billion dollars on military purposes. This decision, which has been welcomed by the White House, caused discontent among many members of the House of Representatives. They will have to vote on the "compromise version" of the Pentagon's budget, approved by the House-Senate Committee.

The Reagan administration, says the statement by the research group of the Democrats in the House of Representatives, has doubled the size of the military budget and almost doubled the sum total of the national debt, caused a growth of budget deficits over the past four years. Opposition among the Americans to the administration's arms build-up programme is mounting, the newspaper WASHINGTON POST points out. The American electorate is seriously concerned over the toughening of the confrontation policy by the administration towards the Soviet Union.

ARBATOV ATTENDS WASHINGTON MAYOR'S RECEPTION

LD041011 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] Marion Barry, mayor of Washington, gave a reception in honor of the delegation of the Soviet public led by Academician Arbatov, director of the United States and Canada Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The delegation is to take part in San Francisco in the forthcoming fourth meeting of the public of the USSR and United States on problems of Soviet-American and international relations dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the foundation of the United Nations.

Well-known representatives of American political and public circles who were present at the reception came out in favor of the active development of dialogue between the two countries.

U.S., PRC DISCUSS MODERNIZING TRANSPORTATION

PM021350 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Sep 85 Second Edition p 3

["Own Information" report: "Japanese news agency's report"]

[Text] Japan's KYODO news agency has reported on a visit to China by U.S. Secretary of Transportation E. Dole and the signing ot an additional protocol on cooperation in the modernization of China's harbor facilities. Under the agreement, U.S. military engineers are to participate directly in the work to build and modernize a number of PRC ports. It is planned to discuss specific aspects of the cooperation during a visit to China by U.S. specialists next November.

According to the plan, the news agency points out, China intends to carry out work on the modernization and considerable expansion of harbor facilities in 33 of the country's ports. Referring to these plans, E. Dole noted that the participation of specialists from the U.S. engineering troops in the forthcoming work will make it possible to solve the question of enhancing the ports' handling capacity. At the same time, she declared that U.S. military specialists could also participate in the work to develop the transportation network in mainland China.

The U.S. Cabinet secretary also noted that real prospects exist for the development of cooperation between the U.S. Coast Guard, which is administered by the Department of Transportation in peacetime and falls under the military command's jurisdiction in wartime, and the Chinese side. In the course of talks with representatives from the PRC Ministry of Railways, the sides exchanged views on coordinating projects for technical cooperation in the sphere of developing China's railroad transportation.

Agreement has also been reached, the KYODO new agency points out, on a visit to America by a Chinese civil aviation delegation this fall to discuss questions of U.S.-PRC technical cooperation in this sphere.

OVCHINNIKOV VIEWS 30 YEARS OF CHANGE IN PRC

PM301409 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 34, Aug 85 pp 24-26

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov article: "China Thirty Years Later"]

[Text] The plane sped along, compressing the night into a short spell of twilight. At 3 a.m. a new day began to dawn. We had left the mountain ridges of Mongolia behind and were now flying over a boundless brownish plain with a straight dark line running across it. That, I knew, was the Jining-Erlian railway which crosses the Gobi Desert and provides direct rail service between Moscow and Beijing via Ulaanbaatar. I had seen it being built decades ago.

The lifeless sands gave way to what looked like a vast tract of parquet flooring. The plain down below was ruled with even strips of fields. The airliner glided low over the mirror-smooth surface of a lake and came down to a landing in the Beijing airport. I looked forward to revisiting the city where I started out as a journalist 30 years ago, in the first year of China's first five-year-plan period. At that time it took a Moscow-Beijing train more days than it now takes an IL-62 airliner flying hours to cover the distance between the two capitals. I still remember the railway station square as I found it then, alive with hawkers crying their wares and the ringing of pedicab bells, and dominated by a crenellated wall of the Qianmen gateway tower. This majestic gateway separates the Inner City with its places and parks from the noisy streets of the Outer City, the Chinese capital's traditional domain of traders and artisans.

On my way to the city from the airport, I strained my eyes to catch a glimpse of the familiar outlines of the wall -- but in vain. It had been torn down. It was only by ancient astronomical devices on top of a surviving tower that I recognized the place where I had lived for several years. Lined with thujas, poplars and acacias, the highway gradually turned into Beijing's main street, the Changanjie.

The Qianmen gate still stands at the southern end of Beijing's central square. I recognized at once the old railway station building, now a railwaymen's club. But the rest of the city was not the Beijing I had once known. Rows of modern apartment blocks 15-20 storys high had gone up in place of the demolished city wall. A six-lane thoroughfare with modern street lights, underpasses and Underground stations, had been laid between them. There are already two Underground railway routes in Beijing, one circular and the other radial, the latter crossing the city from east to west parallel to the Changanjie Avenue.

Within a short distance of the Tiananmen, Beijing's central square, the car swung off the main street to the Beijing Hotel or rather to the new 18-storey building erected in place of the one I knew so well. The balcony of my room commanded an unusual bird's eye view of the city. There was a time when no building in the Chinese capital could be higher than the Imperial Palace. Beijing had been a predominately one story city then. Blank walls had obstructed the view from the outside of its inner patios, and even of the trees sheltering them. And now I could plainly see their crowns from where I stood.

Cyclists are still very much in evidence in the stream of traffic flowing along the Changanjie Avenue. However, they have been confined to special curbside paths. The rest of the road has been taken over by cars. Chinese-made articulated buses have become as hibitual to Beijing residents as the Underground and outsted the once ubiquitous cycle rickhas from the streets.

Has Beijing changed since the fifties? It certainly has. But not beyond recognition. New housing developments have cropped up in the suburbs, but the city proper has retained its former appearance, on the whole. The Wangfujing shopping centre looks much as I remember it except for the trolleybuses, which didn't run there before. Its broad sidewalks are crowded from morning till night, and a close look at the passersby gives one the impression that Beijing's residents haven't changed any more than Beijing itself.

The street crowds do look different from what they were 30 years ago, but I can't say that clothes styles have changed much. Traditional dark-blue or grey high-collar jackets predominate, with a sprinkling of bright-coloured sweaters, blouses and blue jeans worn by young people for the most part. Modern fashions are favoured chiefly by the youth. Wearing modern-style clothing is no longer frowned upon: what's more, people are even encouraged to dress well, as is evident in European suits and ties, and women with fashionable hairdos and smart dresses.

In the fifties a front-rank worker's "status symbols" were a Turkish towel, an enamelled washbasin and a flower-patterned thermos flask which he proudly showed off to his guests. A bicycle was the summit of a city dweller's desires. Today peasants buying motorcycles and TV-sets is a common sight in any Beijing department store.

Now that more consumer goods are on sale, there is a definite urge to make more money. Housewives keep paid bicycle parking lots near cinemas and Underground stations, peddle tea and sunflower seeds in the streets.

Children gather cryptomeria cones in parks and sell them to a forest nursery. Even the elderly Beijing residents who practise the "wushu" -- ancient Chinese calisthenics -- every morning often earn a little by coaching others in the art.

This kind of commercialism has become a sign of the times, so to speak. Among its many manifestations is that business advertisements have gradually supplanted the agitprop placards that were a common feature of the fifties. On my first visit to China, there was a placard at the street crossing near the Beijing Hotel saying: "Rebuff America, help Korea!" Now a huge Sony ad stands in its place.

The changes I found in China were not merely high-rise buildings, the Underground stations and new consumer goods. The most striking change of all was that the people's faces were no longer as tense as they used to be. "The Big Leap," "The Cultural Revolution," The Gang of Four.... the Chinese shudder to recall all this. But the nightmare is now a thing of the past. The terrible years are gone, and the mere realization of that is a great relief.

Judging by everything, Beijing is trying to put this psychological atmosphere to good use. The past five-year period is regarded as a special one, and talk on any subject invariably opens with the formula: "After the Third Plenary meeting of the CPC Central Committee of the Eleventh Convocation...." References to the "Spirit of the Third Plenary Meeting" are usually interpreted as a changeover from bombastic verbiage to reality, from the innumerable campaigns that plagued the country for two decades to practical effort to modernize China.

In the "Big Leap" times revolutionary enthusiasm was absolutized, and the principle of material incentive was rejected as a manifestation of revisionism. Today an about-face has been made, with emphasis of sheer pragmatism: any stimuli may be used provided they produce the desired effect. A case in point is the adoption of the contract system in agriculture which makes the peasant household the main economic unit in the countryside.

As it happened, the itinerary of our delegation included Qufu Region of the Shandong Province, the birthplace of Confucius. It was the life of the local peasants -- the ancient Chinese philosopher's fellow-villagers -- that I had used in a book I was writing in the fifties as an illustration of all the stages of the socialist transformations that had taken place in the Chinese countryside: the division of the feudal lords' lands during the agrarian reform, the formation of labour mutual assistance groups, their development into production cooperatives and later into the people's communes. I was too short of time now to try to locate those I had written about then. But we travelled far and wide in the Shandong countryside, had many talks with district and province officials about the situation in Chinese agriculture.

Shangond's population - close to 80 million - exceeds that of any European state. Among China's provinces, however, it ranks only third in this respect. These figures alone give an idea of the specific character of the Chinese countryside and the magnitude of its problems. Driving across the Shandong plain one sees on every hand the fruit of hard work - it is evident in the impressive irrigation systems and in the well-tended fields no bigger than household plots. Most of the vehicles on the country roads are wheelbarrows, and most of the people in the fields are peasants with hoes. Teams of men pulling a harrow over a tract of ploughland is a more common sight than a draught ox, let alone a tractor.

Explaining the reasons for changing over to the family contract system, my interviewees emphasized that China's rural population numbered about 500 million, while under 150 million would be enough for the cultivation of the local arable land. The rest have to be kept busy somehow and prevented from going off to towns. The contract system is intended to facilitate that. The people's communes used to give top priority to grain growing everywhere. Today they grow crops best suited to the local conditions. Althouth more cotton and oil-producing plants are grown, the country's gross grain output has not gone down, rather the reverse. The changeover from grains to the more profitable industrial crops has brought about a general reduction in the share of field crops in the country's total farm produce output. Farmers are encouraged to specialize. More and more of them takeup livestock and fish breeding, silviculture, do subsidiary and seasonal work.

Li Zhen, deputy chairman of the province government, told us in Shandong that the region is now assigned overall production quotas for, say, grain and vegetables, with specific jobs distributed among contractors (i.e., peasant families or groups of families) by the local production team. Under a three-year contract, a peasant family undertakes to grow a certain quantity of produce a year and to sell it at a fixed state price. Having done that and paid the taxes, the family can use the rest of the crop as it sees fit.

Until quite recently, Yang Fangzhi of the Agriculture Institute told me, the people's communes combined production and administrative functions. Now the district council has been restored as the local governing body. Some of the communes have been abolished, and others retained their role as a coordinating link between the region and the production team. The family contract system does not mean an end to collective farming, Yang Fangzhi said, it is a form of it: the land remains collective property.

In the Chinese countryside collectivization was not accompanied by mechanization. It was economically effective thanks chiefly to better utilization of the land. With the removal of the boundaries between privately-owned fields, it became possible to lay out the fields and land irrigation systems rationally, with the specific features of the local terrain taken into account. The jointly-built irrigation systems are still in common use. True, after signing a contract for the cultivation of one or another field a peasant is apt to take less interest in keeping the channels or dikes outside this field in order. Therefore, each household, whatever its specialization, is to allot part of its income to the maintenance of irrigation structures and to other common needs.

Most of the farm machinery belonging to the people's communes has been purchased by individual households on the installment plan, with only a few items hired out to machine operators' teams under contract. (By the beginning of this year, Chinese peasants owned more than two million tractors and nearly 100,000 automobiles.) According to Yang Fangzhi, the current policy is to have all the ploughland concentrated in the hands of "efficient" farming families; as for the rest, they will have to "give up farming but stay in the countryside," as the current slogan goes.

At the Sino-Soviet Friendship People's commune situated west of Beijing we were introduced to some new forms of workforce utilization. Almost a half of the commune members are engaged in vegetable growing. This is harder and less profitable work than, say, fruit growing. In suburban zones, however, it is precisely vegetables that the communes are assigned to produce. Gu Guohong, chairman of the commune's board, told us that apart from meeting the obligatory quotas of vegetables and pork, the commune does its own production planning.

The capital being only a short distance away, the commune members built several hostels for visitors from other parts of China, ordered modern laundry equipment, had a city chef over to teach a group of peasant women how to cook restaurant food, and purchased a bus to take the guests to and from the city. As the number of those wishing to visit Beijing far exceeds the number of hotel rooms available there, applications keep pouring in. The Tang-shan miners' trade union, for instance, has paid the cost of one-week excursions by its members for a year in advance.

We visited a nearby workshop where about a hundred women sewed lables onto fashionable hand-knitted sweaters. A leading Italian firm supplies the wool and fashion designs to the commune. Orders for separate parts of the sweaters are placed in the nearby villages where they are knitted according to patterns supplied by the firm.

Acquainting us with the results of the changeover to the new system of farming, our Chinese hosts spoke of the undesirable side-effects of this process as well. The local papers too give much space to this. It is officially admitted that it would be unrealistic to expect all the residents of every village and all parts of the country to attain higher welfare standards simultaneously. The inevitable result being greater stratification. The more "efficient" farmers are entitled to hire extra help. While stimulating economic activity, the private enterprise spirit is fraught with negative social and political consequences. Self-interest as a motive is hardly compatible with ideological conviction. Besides, those who fail to get rich legally are tempted to do so otherwise. The local authorities are worried by a wave of robberies and by numerous attempts to bribe state officials in charge of the distribution of material resources. (China's diversified economy affords a favourable soil for corruption.)

Our stay in China was brief. Even the few personal contacts our delegation made there, however, gave us the impression that despite the massive anti-Soviet propaganda of the "Cultural Revolution" years the Chinese bear no ill will towards the Soviet people. The Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, the first mass public organization to be set up after the proclamation of the People's Republic of China, has resumed its activity. Gu Wu, its new chairman -- deputy chairman of the National Committee of the People's Political Consultative Conference -- noted this fact on the occasion of the society's 35th anniversary. "We shall never forget those stirring scenes in the fifties when Soviet experts worked selflessly to help us build socialism in our country," he said in his speech.

I remember the day in December 1953, when the republic celebrated the first labour victory of its first five-year-plan period -- starting the Anshan iron and steel works which was rightly referred to as a product of Sino-Soviet friendship. Shortly afterwards, China's steelworkers pledged to overtake Britain. Today China produces over 40 million tons of steel a year, surpassed in this respect only by the world's three leading industrial powers -- the USSR, Japan and the USA. I remember China's first truck rolling off the conveyor of China's first major motor works in Changchun. Today there are 2.5 million Chinese-made trucks.

As one who witnessed China's ambitious First Five-Year Plan being put into effect, it gives me particular pleasure to note that there has been a livening-up, over the past few years, of the exchanges between our two countries in the economy, education, culture and other fields. Let us hope that these contacts will make it plain that peace and friendship between the two great neighbouring nations are a dictate of common sense.

MARSHAL PETROV ARTICLE EXAMINES JAPANESE DEFEAT

PM021210 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Sep 85 Second Edition p 2

[Article by Marshal of the Soviet Union V. Petrov, hero of the Soviet Union and USSR first deputy defense minister: "A Stern, Instructive Lesson"]

[Text] It was 40 years ago, on 2 September 1945, that the document on the capitulation of militarist Japan, last ally of already defeated fascist Germany, was signed on board the battleship Missouri in the Gulf of Tokyo. The world's peoples remember this day as an historic date marking the victorious conclusion of World War II. The path to this victory over the Japanese aggressor in the Far East was hard and difficult.

Our country always wanted good-neighborly relations with Japan, but for many decades on end its ruling circles, instigated by international imperialism, displayed extreme aggressiveness toward the USSR. During the years of our armed struggle against fascist Germany and despite the neutrality pact signed with the USSR in April 1941, Japan maintained a 700,000-strong group of forces under arms close to the Soviet border in Manchuria, while its navy obstructed Soviet shipping in neutral waters and sank our merchant ships. The Japanese militarists were only waiting for the most advantageous moment to attack the Soviet Union. But the aggressor's perfidious schemes were not fated to materialize. The Soviet Army frustrated his calculations. The outstanding victories by our Armed Forces at Moscow, Stalingrad, and Kursk and on the Dnieper River cooled the bellicose samurai spirit and the aggressor was forced to put off his plans for an invasion within the USSR's borders.

Following the rout of fascist Germany, imperialist Japan, although finding itself in total isolation, nonetheless continued the armed struggle against our allies from the anti-Hitler coalition, the United States and Britain. Tokyo was preparing to conduct a protracted war until "victorious conclusion," having rejected the 26 July 1945 demand by the United States, Britain, and China for the unconditional capitulation of its armed forces. By that time, vast areas of eastern China, Korea, Indochina and Indonesia were under the yoke of the Japanese invaders. Japan's ruling circles had no intention of giving up these conquests, calculating that their army had almost fully preserved its strength and combat ability.

Realistically assessing their potential in the Far East, our allies drew the conclusion that, without the USSR's participation they would not manage to quickly and victoriously conclude the war against Japan, which looked as if it would be prolonged, bloody, and costly. Indeed, in order to conduct decisive operations they had to concentrate a 7-million-strong amy in Asia and this, according to their calculations, would have taken an additional 18 months following the end of the war in Europe. Consequently, the Soviet Union's participation in the war against Japan was perceived as the main element in the final period of World War II and the decisive factor which would fundamentally change the strategic situation and the balance of forces in the Far East to the advantage of the antifascist coalition.

Envisaging precisely such a course of World War II in its final stage, the heads of the three great powers -- the USSR, the United States, and Britain -- agreed at the Yalta Conference and later, at the Potsdam Conference that the Soviet Union would join the war against Japan 2-3 months following the capitulation of Hitler's Germany. It was furthermore considered that the USSR's entry into the war against Japan would be a just and humane act since it would become an integral part of the joint struggle for freedom and independence being waged by the peoples of eastern Asia and Oceania against the Japanese invaders and would simultaneously give the Japanese people themselves an opportunity to avoid the mass sacrifices and destruction which could ensue if the war were to be transferred directly to the Japanese islands.

Japan's refusal to capitulate on the basis of the Potsdam declaration's demands made the USSR's entry into the war in the Far East inevitable.

Following the implementation of a major regrouping of Soviet forces from the west to the Far East and the Transbaykal region and the completion of immediate preparations for an offensive, the USSR Government -- performing its duty as an ally and also with a view to restoring historical rights over territories which had earlier been illegally seized by Japan, ensuring the security of its Far Eastern borders, and eliminating a seat of aggression -- announced on 8 August 1945 that it considered that a state of war with Japan would exist as of 9 August.

The Soviet Armed Forces' main strategic task in the Far East campaign was to rout the Kwangtung Army, the Japanese aggressors' powerful strike force, and liberate northeastern China (Manchuria), North Korea, southern Sakhalin, and the Kuril Islands from the invaders. In order to accomplish this task, the supreme high command general headquarters had planned to launch the Manchuria strategic offensive operation by forces of the Transbaykal and the first and second Far East fronts with the participation of units from the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Army in cooperation with the Pacific Fleet.

The Soviet forces were opposed by a strong and treacherous enemy. The Kwangtung Army was based in fortified regions and inaccessible mountain forest strips. It consisted of three fronts, a separate field army, and two air armies which included 42 infantry and 7 cavalry divisions; 23 infantry, 2 tank, and 2 cavalry brigades; 17 fortified regions; and numerous individual units. The total numerical strength of this group of forces exceeded 1 million men. Its armament included 1,215 tanks, 6,640 artillery guns, and over 1,900 combat aircraft.

Our forces launched combat actions on the night of 8-9 August, from three directions simultaneously -- the west, the east, and the north -- they delivered powerful splitting counterstrikes along converging salients along a front totaling almost 5,000 km in length. Having captured the initiative, the Soviet forces started a rapid advance deep into Manchurian territory. Subsequently an offensive in southern Sakhalin and a landing operation in the Kuril Islands were successfully carried out. The Soviet Armed Forces wrote a new page in their glorious annals, totally crushing not only the Kwangtung Army, but also the Manchukuo Forces, the Inner Mongolia Army, and the Suiyuan Army Group.

The crushing defeat inflicted by Soviet forces on one of Japan's largest strategic groupings of ground forces and the loss of its most important economic base and main military bridgehead on the continent resulted in the collapse of Tokyo's plans for a protracted war. A decisive contribution was thus made to the victorious completion of World War II by the Armed Forces of the anti-Hitler coalition. And no matter how hard bourgeois falsifiers may try to play down the Soviet Union's role in the liquidation of the Far Eastern seat of war, they will not succeed in this: The historical facts are incontrovertible.

It was the Soviet Armed Forces which determined the rout of imperialist Japan; saved the lives of thousands of allied soldiers; created favorable conditions for the expansion of the national liberation movement in Asian countries; and brought the victory of the revolutionary forces in China nearer.

The Soviet Union's rapid and decisive victory in the Far East was a law-governed consequence of the great vital strength of the socialist social and state system and the communist party's wise and farsighted policy and vast organizational and ideological education work at the front and in the reat.

The course of the armed struggle against the Japanese militarists vividly displayed the high level of development of Soviet military art, the perfection of the troop training and command methods, and the maturity and skill of the military-political leadership, front and army commanders, and commanders and staffs at all levels. It was to their great credit that they creatively approached the definition of the means to rout the enemy and the application of the forces and resources to achieve victory and strove firmly and consistently to fulfill the prescribed tasks. Full and efficient use was made of the combat experience accumulated during the 4 years of war in the West.

Many countries and peoples that fought against the aggressor made their contribution to the common cause of liquidating the last seat of World War II in the Far East. Soviet people remember and value highly the efforts made by all of the participants in the rout of the common enemy and honor their combat services in the struggle for freedom and independence. The Chinese people waged a prolonged and tense struggle against the Japanese invaders over an 8-year period. Patriots in Indochina, Korea, Burma, Indonesia, and the Philippines dealt substantial blows against them. The U.S. and British Armed Forces gradually squeezed Japan's occupation forces.

Today, looking back on the past, it must be said that the Japanese aggressors launched the war in Asia with the de facto complicity of international imperialism. The latter's stubborn attempts to channel Japan's aggressive ambitions against the USSR proved to be a foolish and shortsighted policy which taught the peoples a grim lesson and inflicted upon them enormous calamities and sufferings. This is precisely why no one must forget the price that had to be paid for the world-historic victory over the aggressor.

One of the most important lessons and results of the war lies in the fact that the Far Eastern aggressor suffered not only a military and political, but also an economic defeat. The war convincingly proved the inconsistency and adventurism of the Japanese political leadership's military-economic calculations.

The potential of Japan's economy was not sufficient to meet the strategic tasks which its ruling circles tried to resolve by military force. The aggressor's military defeat on the Soviet-Japanese front and the destruction of the material stronghold in Manchuria expedited the final collapse of the Japanese war economy. As the history of Japanese military conquests has convincingly proved, Japan lacks both the territory and the resources for waging war against a strong enemy.

Although defeat in the war and the collapse of the Japanese colonial empire did have an enormous impact on the consciousness of the people of Japan, it did not lead to the liquidation of the military-feudal, imperialist reaction. Violating the pledges given by them at Potsdam, the American ruling circles saved Japan's reactionary regime from ruin. By securing the support and financial and economic assistance of the United States, the imperialist circles of that country began to strengthen their positions. All this again led to the growth of the influence of the forces of militarism and revanchism, which had set themselves the goal of revising the results of the war and achieving the "rebirth of greater Japan."

To the detriment of the national interests of their own people, Japan's ruling circles are displaying an increasing readiness to follow in the wake of the aggressive policy of the United States. On the pretext of ensuring mutual security Japan is allowing its territory to be used for the stationing of American troops, the stockpiling of nuclear weapons, and the basing of aircraft and ships within whose radius of possible actions lie not only the Soviet Far East and Siberia, but also the territories of other states of Asia and the Pacific Basin. Forgetting the stern lessons of the last war, the Government of Japan is devoting particular attention to the speediest implementation of plans to build up the military potential and combat might of the so-called "self-defense forces," which have long been transformed into modern regular forces.

Considerable effort is being exerted on the development of a military-industrial complex for the manufacture of all types of weapons and combat equipment on the basis of the latest scientific achievements.

Soviet people cannot ignore the intensifying attempts to convert Japan into an American nuclear base, and to boost its military role both within the framework of the alliance with the United States and in the contemporary world in general. In its statements on this score, the Government of the USSR has repeatedly stressed that such attempts are fraught with consequences relating to the exacerbation of tension in the Far East and the Asia-Pacific region. Evidently, not everyone has yet drawn the proper conclusions from the lessons of World War II and the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Japan is building its relations with our country on an increasingly manifest anti-Soviet foundation. Throughout the postwar period the Japanese Government has shunned a peaceful settlement of relations with the USSR. The Japanese Government makes the conclusion of a peace treaty with our country directly dependent on the handing over to it of the Soviet islands of Kunashir, Iturup, Shikotan, and strings [gryady] of smaller islands. These unfounded and illegitimate [protivopravnyy] territorial claims have been elevated by Tokyo to the rank of state policy, which attests to the aggressive intentions and revanchist reflexes of the Japanese imperialists.

There is much in Japan today that brings to mind a repetition of the past. Those same economic, social, and political processes which gave birth in their time to the militarist spirit of armed forces and coercion are intensifying here. By building up its military-economic potential Japan has now become, along with the United States and West Europe, one of the three main centers of world imperialism. The convergence [smykaniye] of the military policies of these centers of aggressive forces and Japan's gradual transformation into an "associate" member of the aggressive NATO bloc are taking place under the aegis of the United States.

It is also necessary to take into consideration the fact that, viewing Japan and South Korea as a major jumping-off base and an important "bridgehead," the United States is persistently endeavoring to cobble together in the Asia-Pacific region a new NATO-style military bloc structure whose nucleus would be an aggressive American-Japanese-South Korean alliance. All this is at variance with the radical interests of the peoples of Asia and of the Japanese people themselves.

The dangerous nature of the present course of events in the Far East demands from the peoples high vigilance and active joint efforts against the war preparations of the United States, Japan, and South Korea. The American-Japanese strategy of dividing the countries of Asia into opposing Military-political groupings and of setting some peoples against others must be countered with a policy of cooperation in the interest of collective security in the Far East. "We are convinced that Asia can and must become a continent of peace and good-neighborliness," CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade M. S. Gorbachev has remarked. "Only in conditions of genuine peace and stability can the countries of that region successfully resolve the complex tasks of socioeconomic development confronting them." To prevent the expansion of the militarist preparations of the United States and Japan and to halt the aggressor in time -- such is the most important duty of all peace-loving states.

The USSR is struggling consistently to strengthen peace and international security and avert a nuclear catastrophe. The Soviet Union's adoption of the decision to cease unilaterally any nuclear explosions as of 6 August this year is yet further convincing evidence of this.

At the same time, our party and state are attentively following the accelerated war preparations of the aggressive imperialist circles and drawing the appropriate conclusions; and they are taking the necessary measures to ensure that our Armed Forces are constantly at the highest level of readiness to deal a decisive rebuff to any aggressor. Nurtured by the party, Soviet servicemen are worthily performing their lofty historic mission and are vigilantly and reliably guarding the sacred borders of the motherland, the gains of socialism, and the peaceful creative labor of the people.

U.S., JAPANESE MILITARY ACTIVITY CRITICIZED

LD301703 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1121 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, 30 Aug (TASS) -- TASS observer Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The Pentagon intends to build a control and communications center in Japan for the U.S. Navy. It is intended for the management of military operations by the U.S. 7th Fleet and a detachment of special purpose submarines. The KYODO news agency, reporting on this, notes that the new American strongpoint has been especially conceived for use in the case of nuclear war.

In a written reply to a question from a member of the House of Representatives, Assistant Defense Secretary Armitage confirmed this fact, adding that construction of the installation, which will be situated in the area of Yokosuka -- a major U.S. naval complex in the Far East -- will begin at the start of next year. Yesterday, competent officials of the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced that the Japanese side will give its American ally every assistance in this matter.

This is new evidence of the fact that Japan is being harnessed increasingly actively to the Pentagon's nuclear missile chariot. The United States already has more than 110 bases and other military installations in Japan, which play an important role in U.S. strategic plans in the region of Asia and the Pacific Ocean. The military activity that the United States has unleashed there, using Japan to an ever increasing extent, has assumed broad dimensions.

In the designs of the Washington administration, East Asia and the surrounding Pacific and Indian Oceans are to become a frontier for the deployment of forward-based nuclear weapons, just like West Europe and the adjacent Atlantic. Along the entire perimeter of this region, the United States is endeavoring to site first-strike nuclear missile weapons. This means that Asia and the Pacific are becoming a potential hotbed of world conflict.

It is quite obvious that the noticeably increased military activity of the United States and its Japanese ally in this region is serving as the main source of the tension existing there and is creating a serious threat to Asian security. A freezing of the level of this activity, liquidation of foreign bases on the territory of the countries of Asia and the Pacific, a ban on the creation of new and expansion of existing military blocs there -- all this would undoubtedly strengthen peace and security in Asia.

The USSR's new initiative, on the creation of a common, comprehensive approach to the problem of security in Asia, is aimed at uniting the efforts of all Asian states for the sake of securing peace and stability in the region. And for them to be able to tackle this vitally important task jointly, requires barring the region from imperialist interference.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VOROTNIKOV'S VISIT TO SRV

Ho Chi Minh Museum Speech

PM041321 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Sep 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Laying of Ho Chi Minh Museum Foundation Stone"]

[Text] Hanoi, 1 Sep -- In celebrating the national holiday, the Vietnamese people are paying tribute to the memory of their great son, President Ho Chi Minh. The foundation stone of the Ho Chi Minh Museum has been laid in Ba Dinh Square where, 40 years ago, the leader of the Vietnamese revolution proclaimed Vietnam's independence and the formation of Southeast Asia's first worker-peasant state.

The ceremony was attended by Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV) Central Committee, CPV Central Committee Politburo members Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV Council of State, and Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, and other leaders of the CPV and Vietnamese state. The USSR party and state delegation headed by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, was also present.

The rally was addressed by To Huu, member of the CPV Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers. President Ho Chi Minh, he said, was the first Vietnamese to illuminate the path of our people's struggle from the positions of Marxism-Leninism, to take the country along the path indicated by Great October. He laid the strong foundation of fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples of Vietnam and the Soviet Union and devoted his entire life to strengthening and developing Vietnamese-Soviet friendship. Following Ho Chi Minh's behests, the Communist Party and the Vietnamese people are filled with determination to continue strengthening this great friendship and militant solidarity in the interests of our countries' peoples and for peace, national independence, and socialism.

Then the rally was addressed by V.I. Vorotnikov, who was given a warm reception. The Soviet people knew Ho Chi Minh well and remember him as a loyal Leninist and ardent patriot and internationalist. Ho Chi Minh devoted his entire life and all his talents as a revolutionary to the struggle for a bright future for his people and for the triumph of Marxism-Leninism. The creation of the party of communists -- militant vanguard of the working class and all working people in the struggle for the country's liberation, for the building of socialism on Vietnamese soil -- is associated with his name.

After the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, Vladimir Ilich Lenin wrote that the revolutionary movement of the peoples of the East can be developed in close connection with the Soviet republic's revolutionary struggle against international imperialism.

Noting Great October's significance for the world revolutionary process, Ho Chi Minh stressed that the torch of Marxism-Leninism, the teaching and experience of Great October, brightly illuminated the path of revolution in Vietnam.

It was the young Vietnamese revolutionary's secret dream to meet with the great Lenin. Unfortunately he was never to realize this dream, but throughout his life Ho Chi Minh bore the light of the great proletarian revolutionary's ideas and Lenin's ideal man was his guiding star.

The roots of our peoples' relations are very closely connected with the fraternal assistance given by Soviet Communists and the Soviet people to the first Vietnamese Marxist-Leninists and, subsequently, to the Communist Party of Indochina.

The very development of historical events brought our peoples closer together and suggested for them at each stage the appropriate forms of cooperation in order to achieve the great common goals and to ensure the triumph of the ideals of socialism and communism about which President Ho Chi Minh talked with such ardor and fervor.

The events of the Soviet people's 1941-1945 Great Patriotic War had an enormous mobilizing effect in boosting the liberation movement in Vietnam. The rout of Hitlerite Germany and militarist Japan created favorable conditions for the victorious accomplishment of the August Revolution and formation of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

True to its international duty, the Soviet Union gave the Vietnamese people the requisite support in the struggle against the French colonialists and U.S. imperialists and offered a fraternal helping hand in the matter of reestablishing the country's war-ravaged national economy.

The Soviet people, the peoples of the socialist community countries, and the world communist and national liberation movement hold sacred the memory of the great son of the Vietnamese people. A monument to Ho Chi Minh will be erected in Moscow, on the square that bears his name. This event, like the unveiling of the monument to leader of the world proletariat V.I. Lenin in Hanoi, will be an important new landmark in our parties' and peoples' fraternal relations.

There is no doubt that the Ho Chi Minh Museum -- a tribute of respect and love to the outstanding thinker, revolutionary, and internationalist -- will be a major ideological center for Marxist-Leninist propaganda, CPV history and policy, and the Vietnamese working people's successes in implementing their leader's ideas and behests.

The Ho Chi Minh Museum has an important part to play and it certainly will play an important part in the education of the younger generation in the SRV. The example of the life and activity of Ho Chi Minh, who rightly belongs to the remarkable cohort of genuine revolutionaries of the Lenin school, who not only assimilated and implemented Lenin's brilliant teaching, but demonstrated by their own personal qualities as indefatigable fighters, the enormous attraction of the ideas of communism, will influence the shaping of conscious and active builders of the new society.

Following Ho Chi Minh's behests, Vietnamese working people are consistently advocating peace and friendship among peoples, while at the same time remaining vigilant with regard to the forces of imperialism and hegemonism who are hindering the country's peaceful development, and they are strengthening militant solidarity with the Soviet Union, Laos, Cambodia, and other fraternal countries. Soviet working people express full support for the constructive course and practical steps of the SRV, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and the PRK of improving the situation in Southeast Asia and establishing an atmosphere of good-neighborliness, trust, and cooperation in the region, which was confirmed in the recent statement by the countries' foreign ministers.

Today the SRV is the reliable bulwark of the forces of peace and socialism in Southeast Asia. As in the past, Vietnamese working people have a devoted friend and reliable ally in the Soviet people guided by Lenin's party.

Our peoples' fraternal friendship and indestructible solidarity are successfully developing and strengthening with each passing year, V.I. Vorotnikov said in conclusion. This was reaffirmed by the recent official friendly visit to the Soviet Union by an SRV party and government delegation headed by CPV Central Committee General Secretary Le Duan and his meetings with CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev. The visit was a major contribution to the strengthening of ties of fraternal friendship and comprehensive, fruitful cooperation between the CPSU and CPV and between the Soviet Union and the SRV, and was a new, concrete step on the path of implementing the behests of Ho Chi Minh, herald of Vietnamese-Soviet friendship.

Joint Oil Venture Visit

LD032126 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 3 Sep 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The visit of the USSR's party and state delegation, headed by Comrade Vorotnikov, to the SRV is continuing. Valeriy Korzin, our special correspondent, reports:

The Soviet party and state delegation was warmly bid farewell in the Hanoi Airport early in the morning today, prior to its departure by air to the south of Vietnam. Do Muoi, deputy chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, is accompanying the delegation on its trip around the country. Members of the Soviet-Vietnamese internationalist work force of oilmen and construction workers welcomed the delegation in the town Vung Tau.

It is here, off the coastline, on the continental shelf, that our explorers have discovered large deposits of oil. In accordance with an intergovernmental agreement, a joint VIETSOVPETRO enterprise has been set up. Among its tasks is to search for underwater oil deposits and subsequently to develop them. An assembly of gigantic supporting structures is currently under way on the shore, for the third fixed-position sea rig from which extraction of oil will be carried out.. The very first such rig is already in operation.

The Vietnamese Government praised the successful work of the joint enterprise highly, having awarded it the Labor Order First Class. At a meeting here today, Comrade Do Muoi presented the order to the oilmen.

Vitaliy Ivanovich Vorotnikov congratulated the members of the internationalist work force on its labor achievements, having emphasized, in this context, that VIETSOVPETRO was a concrete example of how much the mutually advantageous cooperation between countries can yield.

Subsequently a meeting took place in the party committee and people's committee of the Vung Tao-Con Dal Special Zone. Here is yet another example of the fraternal mutual relations between the two countries. This symbolic hevea seedling is the first of millions of such seedlings which will grow on virgin and long-fallow lands of Vietnam. Three million hectares of new plantations will have been planted in the SRV with Soviet assistance by the year 2000. On the strength of an accord that has been reached, half of rubber obtained from the raw material produced at these plantations will be delivered to the USSR.

Tomorrow the Soviet party and state delegation departs by air for home. [Video shows Vorotnikov, flanked by Vietnamese officials, walking on the tarmac and then shaking hands with VIETSOVPETRO workforce members. Port installations form the backdrop. Vorotnikov, wearing a white cap, is shown lowering the hevea seedling into the ground.]

Protocol-Signing Meeting

LD041759 Moscow TASS in English 1706 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] Hanoi, September 4 TASS -- The Soviet Union and Vietnam strongly condemned the aggressive imperialist policy of the United States and its allies in Asia, the Pacific and Indian Oceans, the policy that leads to the further dangerous destabilization of the situation in that part of the world and constitutes a growing threat to its peoples. This is said in a communication on the visit of a party and state delegation of the USSR led by Vitaliy Vorotnikov, a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation, to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The Soviet delegation took part in the celebrations to mark the 40th anniversary of Vietnam's independence.

Having declared their allegiance to the idea of turning Asia into a continent of peace and equitable cooperation, both sides stressed the vital importance of intensifying the search for constructive and mutually acceptable ways for resolving problems of ensuring peace and security in the Asian-Pacific region on the basis of a comprehensive approach and through joint efforts of all Asian states, irrespective of their social systems.

The sides reiterated the stand of the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in favor of resolving the problems of Southeast Asia by political means, at the negotiating table, in favor of turning it into a zone of peace and stability. The Soviet side expressed whole-hearted support of the USSR for the constructive efforts made by Vietnam at one with Laos and Kampuchea with the aim of improving the situation in Southeast Asia, establishing relations of good-neighborliness, trust and cooperation with all the states of that region.

Hanoi Reception

PM041033 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Sep 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Reception Held"]

[Text] Hanoi, 3 Sep -- The Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, the National Assembly, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers of the SRV have held a reception on the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of Vietnam's independence. The reception was attended by Le Duan, Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong, and other leading figures of the republic. A USSR party and government delegation headed by V.I. Vorotnikov and delegations from other countries taking part in the celebrations were present.

Ho Chi Minh City Departure

LD040738 Moscow TASS in English 0723 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] Ho Chi Minh City, September 4 TASS -- The Soviet party and state delegation led by Vitaliy Vorotnikov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation, has left Ho Chi Minh City for home today. The Soviet delegation attended the celebrations of the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of Vietnam's independence at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Council of State and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

In the airport the delegation was seen off by Do Muoi, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, vice chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers and other officials.

Arrival, Welcome in Moscow

LD050729 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] The USSR party and government delegation headed by Comrade Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, returned to Moscow today.

At the invitation of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, the State Council, and the Government of the SRV it had taken part in the celebrations to mark the 40th anniversary of the declaration of independence of Vietnam.

At the airport the delegation was met by Comrade Chebrikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the USSR KGB; Comrade Pallayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Rakhmanin, first deputy head of a department of the CPSU Central Committee and other officials. Among those welcoming them was Dinh Nho Liem, ambassador of the SRV to the USSR.

Further Media Reports

[For Hanoi VNA and radio accounts of the visit to Vietnam by a Soviet delegation headed by Vitaliy Ivanovich Vorotnikov, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, including a joint communique released following the visit, see the Vietnam section of the 5 September Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.]

ZIMYANIN MEETS WITH VIETNAMESE DELEGATION

LD041454 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] Comrade Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today met a delegation from the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Society.

The delegation is led by Tran Xuan Bach, secretary of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party. It is taking part in events being held during Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Month, staged to mark the 40th anniversary of Vietnam's declaration of independence. The conversation passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere. Present at the meeting was Dinh Nho Liem, SRV ambassador to the Soviet Union.

TASS TERMS POL POT RESIGNATION 'MASQUERADE'

LD041157 Moscow TASS in English 1112 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, September 4 TASS -- The Malaysian press has issued a report saying that Pol Pot has been dropped from the post of "commander-in-chief" of the troops based on Thailand's territory and opposing the legitimate government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

Pol Pot is known to have headed for several years the reactionary regime in Kampuchea and to be responsible for the death of millions of Kampucheans, who were brutally exterminated or tortured to death in prisons by the troops, in whose command he was.

The decision to drop Pol Pot is believed here to be a tactical move by the forces supporting the Khmer foreign reaction in its subversive activities against People's Kampuchea.

This "resignation" is a masquerade staged on the eve of the 40th U.N. General Assembly session, at which the sinister shadow of bloody butcher Pol Pot emerged each time when questions in connection with Kampuchea raised by the Western countries were discussed.

Phnom Penh, September 4 -- The newspaper KAMPUCHEA points out in its commentary that the latest reports on the dismissal of Pol Pot do not change the character of the Pol Pot butcher clique. Progresssive public of the whole world including of the ASEAN countries, demands political isolation of the clique and of all other reaction rabble.

COMMENTARY ON LAO, MONGOLIAN VISIT, RELATIONS

LD031324 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Nikolay Shishlin commentary]

[Text] A worldwide response is provoked by the visits by two Asian socialist states, Laos and Mongolia, to the Soviet Union and by the stay in Vietnam of a Soviet party and state delegation. Political observer Nikolay Shishlin comments.

As well as the development of bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and the above-named socialist states of Asia, the results of these visits also have a definite significance from the point of view of strengthening the activity of the socialist states in the direction of improving the situation as a whole on the vast Asian continent. Asia is a zone where many fierce conflicts are raging. Suffice it to mention: the Iran-Iraq war; the complex situation in the Middle East [sredniy vostok]; in the Near East [blizhniy vostok], the incessant attacks on Democratic Cambodia by the Pol Pot left-overs and other remains of the Khmer reaction. This is the course which is now being taken by one of the very influential Asian states, Japan, the course of re-militarization of the country, of militarization of the state, and of pulling Japan into line with American foreign policy.

In the context of these phenomena and these events, the meetings held in Moscow and the talks conducted at summit level with the Lao and Mongolian comrades undoubtedly have a great value for strengthening the position of peace in Asia. The bilateral, rich, intensive relations with the socialist states of Asia have great value, and in the course of the Moscow meetings, the idea was once again expressed to carry out practical steps to form a system of collective security in Asia. Of course this idea has not yet taken on the form of any concrete decisions. It is being left open for the initiative more of other states. But it is important that the seed has been sown, and it seems that the soil of Asia by itself is such that this seed, linked to the strengthening of security in Asia, and, it follows throughout the whole world, must grow.

The Asian peoples may have something to be worried about but they can do something to improve the situation and the climate. In this respect the credit side of Asian policy, the policy of peace, has noticeably grown in connection with the results of the stay in Moscow of the Mongolian and Lao leaders, and with the good results which will come from the stay of the Soviet delegation in fraternal Vietnam.

SYRIAN OIL MINISTER ARRIVES FOR MEETINGS

LD032155 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 3 Jul 85

["Window on the Arab World" by Nikolay Grechkov]

[Text] The fields of economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Syrian Arab Republic are wide and various. For several years our country has been giving aid to Syria to develop industry, agriculture, irrigation, exploitation of water and natural resources, communications, transportation, and cadre training. The working visit which is currently being paid to the Soviet Union by the Syrian delegation, headed by Ghazi al-Durubi, the Syrian minister of oil and mineral resources, discusses the wide range of Soviet-Syrian cooperation in the fields of oil industry, geology, and the continuing efforts to develop them.

Oil extraction in Syria is developing successfully. This industry was established as a result of the Soviet-Syrian cooperation over approximately 20 years. With the help of Soviet experts, the exploration of oil and natural gas increased. During these years more than 20 oil and gas fields were discovered, and the exploitation of [word indistinct] oil fields.

The oil production reached (?9.18) million tons per annum. This allows Syria not only to cover its needs but to export oil to the other countries. [Words indistinct] the principal source for hard currency, which is used for establishing the oil situation of the country during the concentrated development of the branches of the national economy.

30TH ANNIVERSARY OF TIES WITH LIBYA NOTED

LD040701 Moscow TASS in English 0615 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] Tripoli, September 4 TASS -- Thirty years ago the Soviet Union and Libya established diplomatic relations. Over the years that have passed since, particularly after the triumph of the Libyan anti-imperialist revolution in September 1969, the relations between the two countries have received a wide development and are of friendly, mutually beneficial character. The Soviet Union renders assistance to the Libyan Jamahiriyah in the development of industry and in the training of national cadres. The proximity of the two countries' stands on major problems of our times, and the community of goals in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and reaction, for peace and social progress serve as an earnest of further successful development of bilateral relations.

Libyan Envoy's Address

LD312007 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 31 Aug 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast -- talk by Libyan envoy to USSR Muhammad Husni Sha'ban]

[Text] On 1 September the Libyan people mark their national holiday, Revolution Day. Taking part in our program is Muhammad Husni Sha'ban, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahariyah in the Soviet Union:

[Sha'ban in Arabic with superimposed Russian translation] Dear friends, this year the 16th anniversary of the great 1 September Revolution is being marked after the sacred holiday of the Arab world 'Id al-Adha, which symbolizes the idea of self-sacrifice, in accordance with one of the edifying stories in the Koran.

There is a direct link in the meaning of these two events. The 1 September Revolution led to quite a number of casualties for the sake of the homeland and the nation. Were it not for this capacity for self-sacrifice, which is characteristic of the Libyan people, its vanguard, led by Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, would have been unable to carry through the revolution under the circumstances of the objective situation then prevailing.

History teaches that a revolution is a great event with its own meaning, its own value, and its own casualties. No movement can be called a revolution until time has confirmed the genuine nature of its revolutionary intentions, of its ability to change the reality against which it rose.

The 16 years that have elapsed since the revolution do not constitute a long time, but they are enough to evaluate the path travelled by the revolution and the successes it has achieved. Our revolution is not in pursuit of narrow regional aims, or the progress and prosperity of the Libyan people alone; that would not accord with the essence of our people as part of the Arab nation, belonging to the Arab world and the African Continent. Furthermore, Libya plays its part in the framework of the Nonaligned Movement, and endeavors to make its contribution to the development of universal human civilization.

All these principles and aims form the basis of the policy of revolutionary Libya. Thanks to a correctly chosen path and historical foresight, the Libyan Jamahariyah has achieved significant successes. Libyan soil was cleared of imperialist military bases and foreign influence. A new society, following a socialist path, has been built. Many agricultural projects have been successfully implemented. The foundation has been laid for the establishment of a developed national industry. Measures are being adopted to meet the needs of the people through our own efforts. Education of the people, health care, culture, and other spheres are being developed.

It should be noted that the Soviet Union, with its scientific and technical experience, is taking an energetic part in the implementation of many construction and economic projects on the soil of the Jamahariyah.

In the foreign policy area, Libya clings to its course of Arab unity, taking part in all efforts to achieve Arab unity. It demands the liberation of Palestine, assists the Palestinian people in their struggle, and rejects defeatist solutions that are contrary to the just cause of the Palestinian people. The Jamahariyah will continue to pursue its policy based on solidarity and cooperation with all peoples, and on aiding and supporting liberation movements and the cause of freedom and justice throughout the world.

Thank you for your attention. [last sentence spoken in Russian]

COMMENTARY ON CONTINUED SOLIDARITY WITH IRAN

NC301930 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1700 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Unattributed commentary: "The Soviet Union's Solidarity With Iran's Anti-Imperialist Struggles"]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, 66 years ago, on 30 August 1919, the Soviet Government sent a message to Iran's workers and farmers. Since then, the Soviet Government has always supported the Iranian people's struggles against the imperialists and their accomplices.

This support created favorable conditions, and the Iranian people were able to overthrow the shah's U.S.-worshipping regime in 1979.

However, the present international situation shows that, as they were doing 66 years ago, the imperialists continue to practice the same aggressive policy toward Iran. The U.S. Administration, with the support of Great Britain and its other NATO allies, is stationing its warships off the Iranian coasts and is threatening Iran with military intervention by its so-called Rapid Deployment Force. The large-scale military exercises condenamed "Bright Star 85" that the United States recently held in the Persian Gulf, are actually part of the U.S. imperialists' preparations for new military advantures. The Armed Forces of Oman and of other U.S.-backed countries were invited to participate in these exercises, too. Parallel with all this activity, the U.S. imperialists are trying to use their reactionary forces in Iran to ensure the complete diktat of Western monopolies in Iran and to prevent the materialization of the social justice propounded by the 11 February revolution.

As it did 66 years ago, the Soviet Union, today, resolutely and firmly supports the Iranian people and their right to freely determine their destiny and to achieve independent progress and development. This policy is a continuation of the same policy of internationalist support for all nations of the world in their struggle against big and small oppressors. It is the same policy that the Soviet Government declared in its message to the workers of Iran 66 years ago.

IRAN BLAMED FOR INCREASED AFGHAN BORDER TENSION

NC041246 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1600 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The April 1978 revolution opened up favorable vistas for Afghan workers in all social-economic and social-political fields. The Afghan people warmly welcomed the national democratic revolution and, under the PDPA's leadership, began their creative activities toward economic development, land and water reforms, literacy, and other progressive reforms.

However, forces of domestic reaction, which could not come to terms with the fact that they had lost their privileges in Afghan society, resorted to various means to obstruct these progressive social and economic reforms. Foreign imperialist circles hastened to assist domestic reaction and encouraged the Afghan counterrevolutionary forces to wage an overt armed struggle against the DRA people and government. These circles resorted to large-scale armed intervention in Democratic Afghanistan and they actually started an undeclared war against the Afghan people.

Pakistani territory is a major springboard for this war, but Iran, too, is sinking deeper into the whirlpool of this war. Iranian officials have granted refuge not only to counterrevolutionaries who have fled Afghanistan, but have also increased their financial assistance to the various counterrevolutionary organizations and groupings that nest in Iran. Afghan counterrevolutionaries in Iran are helped to set up military centers and to train and arm groups that are then sent to the DRA to foment subversion. Iranian officials encourage the slanderous propaganda disseminated by Afghan counterrevolutionary groupings against the DRA. The objective of this propaganda is to distort the nature of the revolutionary and democratic reforms in Afghanistan and to belittle the popular system in that country. It should also be noted that the 10,000 Afghans who for one reason or another happen to be in Iran, do not have the opportunity to be informed of the reality of the humanitarian policy of the DRA Government, which has decreed a general amnesty.

This decree guarantees the civil and property rights of Afghans wishing to return to their homeland.

Some high-ranking officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran flagrantly support the Afghan counterrevolutionary organizations. They warmly welcome these organizations' leaders, and call on them to step up their struggle against Afghanistan's popular system. Iranian officials do not limit themselves to allocating ever-increasing financial, political, and military aid to Afghan counterrevolutionaries in Iran. They resort to flagrant instigation against the DRA and to blatant intervention in Afghanistan's domestic affirs. Tension along the Iranian-Afghan border has been escalated by Iran and Afghan border posts are being shelled.

Obviously, this policy toward the DRA is not at all in Iran's true national interest and does not tally with the objectives of the anti-imperialist policy declared by the Islamic Republic's leaders. Participation in the undeclared war against Democratic Afghanistan has actually placed Iran on the same level as the United States and other imperialist countries that diligently support Afghan counterrevolution. Assistance to counter-revolutionary groups cannot but cast doubts on the sincereity of the Iranian leaders' anti-imperialist statements. Assistance of Afghan counterrevolution detracts from the prestige and credibility of the Iranian revolution, which overthrew the shah's rotten regime more than 6 years ago and inflicted heavy blows on international imperialism, especially U.S. imperialism in the Middle East.

Intervention in the domestic affairs of independent Afghanistan may also be viewed as attempts to prevent the implementation of important reforms in Democratic Afghanistan to the benefit of the vast strata of Afghan workers. The heroic struggles of the Afghan people against counterrevolutionary forces to defend the gains of the April revolution prove how futile it is to think that force of arms and the use of terror and extortion can make the Afghan people deviate from the path they themselves have chosen. Iran's nonintervention in the DRA's domestic affairs and the subsequent normalization of relations between the two countries can effectively do away with the serious tension in the region. The constructive proposals for the establishment of good-neighborly relations in all fields put forward by the DRA Government in May 1980 and August 1981 are a good basis for this. These proposals still stand.

IRAQI PRESIDENT RECEIVES ACADEMICIAN PRIMAKOV

PM030903 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Sep 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under general heading "Official Announcements"]

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Sep -- President S. Husayn of Iraq received Academician Ye.M. Primakov, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Oriental Studies. Questions pertaining to the situation in the Near East were touched upon during the conversation. Iraq's president noted the fruitful nature of Iraqi-Soviet relations and spoke in favor of their further development. Conversations were also held with Iraqi Foreign Minister T. 'Aziz.

U.S. POLICY FAILURE IN SOUTH AFRICA NOTED

PM041351 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 4 Sep 85 First Edition p 5

[Veniamin Midtsev article under the rubric "Events and Opinions": "Storm in Southern Africa"]

[Text] Each day brings increasingly dramatic news from the Republic of South Africa [RSA]. The racist authorities' punitive detachments have killed 5, 10, 20...200 men. The number arrested is beyond calculation. It has exceeded 2,000 in just the last 4 weeks, following the introduction of a state of emergency in 36 of the country's districts. And yet the population's antiracist demonstrations are continuing for the 12th month running. Mass, indomitable, stormy demonstrations.

The political crisis in the RSA is a crisis of the ruling regime, which is incapable of resolving the country's urgent problems, relying exclusively on violence, and brutalized by its own crimes. Only thus is it possible to explain the reliance of the RSA ruling clique on direct suppression of the antiracist movement, on executions, arrests, and torture.

But the repressive measures taken by the South African authorities have failed to contain the growing wave of antiracist demonstrations in the country's largest industrial centers and regions. The active struggle against the apartheid system is involving increasingly broad strata of the population, including the working class and the trade unions protecting its interests, the liberal intelligentsia adhering to antiracist positions, student youth, religious circles, and a growing section of business circles seeing apartheid as an obstacle to economic development and the cause of the country's growing economic difficulties.

The struggle against apartheid has encompassed not only the vast masses of the black population but also an increasingly large part of the "colored" and white population. This struggle is becoming increasingly conscious, purposeful, and organized. The popular unrest in the RSA testifies to the fact that the struggle for the liquidation of apartheid has developed into a political struggle against the ruling regime. This is a natural development of events. In light of these events, the slanderous allegations by RSA propaganda services that the demonstrations in the RSA are supposedly provoked by "world communism" and guided by the notorious "hand of Moscow" are incomprehensible and groundless. Fabrications of this kind are meant to justify the orgy of police tyranny and barbarian repressions by the RSA's racist authorities against antiapartheid fighters and to whitewash in the eyes of the U.S. and West European public the ostentatious refusal of the ringleaders of South Africa's fascist-like regime to put an end to violence and to seek peaceful means for solving the most urgent problems.

The growth of mass antiracist demonstrations is accompanied by a further increase in the influence of such progressive organizations as the African National Congress [ANC] and the United Democratic Front [UDF], whose positions are close to one another. Nelson Mandela (one of the ANC's leaders), sentenced to life imprisonment and having already spent 22 years behind bars, has become a national hero. His immediate release is demanded by all democratic and liberal forces in the country. This just demand is supported by the international public, the United Nations, and antiracist movements and organizations in all countries. The arrest of UDF leader Allan Boesak by the authorities, following his release from prison only a few days earlier, caused profound indignation all over the world. Nor were they in any way constrained by the fact that he is president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches representing about 70 million Christians living in different countries.

The raging repressions in the RSA have stimulated the growth of mass antiracist demonstrations in Western countries, including the United States. There has been a considerable increase in criticism against the South African regime and the U.S. policy of "constructive engagement" with the RSA by various public and even parliamentary circles in Britain, France, the FRG, Scandinavia, and other capitalist countries.

The political crisis in the RSA is not just a crisis of the state system of apartheid. It is also a crisis of the policy of patronage of the RSA, which the United States and its partners are still clutching, thus sabotaging the implementation of UN resolutions on the RSA and Namibia and wrecking the adoption by the Security Council of a resolution on the application of mandatory and comprehensive economic sanctions against the RSA as envisaged by Article 7 of the UN Charter. The intolerable situation which has developed in the RSA provides irrefutable evidence of the inconsistency and latest failure of the U.S. policy of "constructive engagement" with the RSA, of the hopelessness of the entire current policy of the United States and its closest allies, a policy of economic, military, and political support for the South African regime, maintenance of racist domination by the white minority in the RSA and Namibia, and suppression of national liberation movements in Southern Africa.

Something else that is also inconsistent is the U.S. Administration's attempts to camouflage this course with declarations about the U.S. desire to encourage the RSA regime in the direction of reforms toward a "softening" and, subsequently, total rejection of apartheid, and assurances about some kind of positive developments in the RSA.

Realities are such that confidence in the U.S. Administration's policy of "constructive engagement" with the RSA has been undermined even in the U.S. Congress, which is now on the threshold of passing a bill on the application of economic sanctions against the RSA. And even though they are talking about extremely feeble sanctions (prohibiting Americans from purchasing South African gold coins, banning deliveries of certain types of computer technology to the RSA, and so on), the House of Representatives has already voted on the bill, and the Senate is expected to vote for it in September, since the Conference Committee of the two chambers of Congress has already approved it. The President will thus be forced to either sign this bill, which clearly differs from his policy of support for apartheid's domination, or veto it and thus complicate his relations with Congress.

The U.S. Administration has failed in its attempt to push RSA President Pieter Botha toward pledging even some kind of cosmetic measures that could be presented as a desire to "soften" apartheid. P. Botha's 15 August speech, delivered after the Vienna meeting between RSA Foreign Minister Roelof Botha and R. McFarlane, the U.S. President's national security adviser, was, as THE WASHINGTON POST put it, "rash and insulting." This speech, in the same newspaper's words, "was characterized by an amazing lack of even the slightest understanding of the problem which is causing universal concern. He made practically no concessions."

Would things have been different if he had promised something? Nothing at all would have changed in practical terms. The RSA has broken its promises and pledges so many times before that no one believes in them any longer. And in any case, there are hardly any simpletons left in today's world who would believe in the false American-South African propaganda myth about the possibility of "the self-destruction of apartheid."

The political crisis in the RSA shows that it cannot be overcome either through pointless persuasion of the racists, on which the United States and its Western partners have relied for so long, or through the false policy of "constructive engagement" with the South African regime. The peoples in the RSA and all of Africa cast off long ago any illusions they may have had on this account. They are struggling not for a "softening" or "improvement" of the apartheid system, but for a total and irreversible liquidation of the inhuman system. They advocate the most rigid sanctions against the RSA and the sternest measures toward the criminal regime.

REAGAN REMARKS ON S. AFRICA CRITICIZED

PM031409 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Aug 85 Second Edition p 5

[N. Miroshnik "Rejoinder": "A Word Is Not Insignificant"]

[Text] When the U.S. President said in a recent radio interview that racial segregation had been "liquidated" in South Africa, many people could not believe their ears. But in that case, why does the black majority in South Africa continue to struggle despite very harsh repressions; why are thousands of patriots dying and being put in prison? Surely it is against the apartheid regime, the essence of which is precisely racial segregation, that no longer just the public but also many Western statesmen are now demonstrating?

Flabbergasted U.S. journalists turned to the White House for explanations, but they heard nothing intelligible. "I think," Deputy Press Secretary L. Speakes replied to their questions embarrassedly, "the President was speaking of some of the major cities where a step has been taken in the direction of eliminating the apartheid barriers..."

However, as is known, a word is not insignificant. And the same applies to a presidential word. In this case, it very clearly reflects the administration's approach to the events in South Africa. Why are they rioting, they say? After all, everything is normal -- racial segregation has been "liquidated"!

Indeed, racial discrimination in South Africa really will be liquidated. Eventually. The guarantee of this is the wave of popular demonstrations which has now risen to an unprecedented height and will sooner or later bury the racists together with their shameful system forever. However, to allege today that there is no longer any segregation means simply having complicity in it.

UNITA GUERRILLAS REPORTEDLY KILL SOVIET OFFICER

PA050313 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0130 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Lisbon, 4 Sep (EFE) -- UNITA guerrillas killed a Soviet officer during an incursion in Kunyamba, the ANOP Portuguese news agency reported today.

A spokesman for UNITA, the armed opposition to the Luanda regime, told the Portuguese news agency that Soviet First Lieutenant K. Kirov Vioroshilov, instructor of the Angolan Army's 8th Motorized Brigade, was killed on Tuesday [3 September] during an attack on Kunyamba, Cuando-Cubango Province, southeastern Angola, by Angolan guerrillas.

The spokesman also reported that five other Soviet officers were wounded and two armored vehicles destroyed.

GORBACHEV IN TYUMEN; SPEAKS WITH OIL WORKERS

Arrives in Tyumen

PM051113 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Sep 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, left Moscow 4 September for Tyumen Oblast. At the airport he was seen off by Comrades Aliyev, Gromyko, Ryzhkov, Solomentsev, Chebrikov, and Shevardnadze, members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and by other comrades.

Comrade Gorbachev has arrived in Tyumen Oblast, a most important oil- and gas-producing region. At Nizhnevartovsk Airport he was met by Comrade Dolgikh, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Yeltsin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrades Antonov, Baybakov, Shcherbina, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Razumovskiy, chief of the Organizational Party Work Department of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Yakovlev, chief of the Propaganda Department of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Bogomyakov, first secretary of the Tyumen Obkom; Comrade Melnikov, first secretary of Tomsk Obkom; USSR ministers; and leaders of local party and local government bodies.

The same day Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev visited oil and gas extraction enterprises in the Samotlor deposit. He met drilling workers, assemblymen, construction workers, engineers, and technicians. During their conversations there was a detailed discussion of ways to increase oil extraction. The importance of the decision made by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo in August on the integrated development of the oil and gas industry in West Siberia during 1986-90 was stressed. Its implementation will ensure fulfillment of the targets of the USSR energy program with regard to extraction of oil, condensate, and gas. It was noted that in this matter there is a need for fuller utilization of the achievements of science and technology in the manufacture of modern oil and gas extraction equipment and technological installations.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev visited the No 2 and No 3 gas lift compressor stations, the No 3 integrated collection point of the Samotlorneft Oil and Gas Extraction Directorate, and the drilling rig run by foreman Rybakin. Leaders of ministries, directorates and enterprises reported that over 1.5 million metric tons of oil and about 138,000 million cubic meters of casing-head gas had been extracted at the Samotlor deposit since the commencement of its exploitation. Questions related to the further intensification of oil extraction were discussed. The accelerated transition to the mechanized method of extraction, including the most advanced gas-lift method, was discussed. The advisability of strengthening the scientific and technical basis of the oil and gas industry was pointed out.

The industry's scientists must produce more effective plans to work underground deposits. A pressing matter is to raise the reliability of electricity supplies to oil wells.

During his meetings with oilmen at the enterprises and with residents of Nizhnevartovsk, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev drew special attention to the need to speed up construction of housing and to develop a network of amenities and cultural facilities.

During his visit to the drilling rig, Comrade Gorbachev spoke to workers. He inquired about their work successes and asked them about things which were making it difficult for them to work more effectively and better.

The team leader, Comrade Rybakhin, said that during the years of this 5-year plan his men had drilled over 437,000 meters. They completed the 5-year plan back at the end of 1983. The team has adopted socialist pledges for this year. It intends to drill 80,000 meters, compared to a plan target of 75,000 meters. The team has now begun drilling a new well. The drilling foreman expressed the wish that the country's industrial enterprises would manufacture new equipment to speed up the drilling of wells and derricks which come complete with the necessary ancillary equipment. This would make it possible to raise the labor productivity. The oilmen currently have to do this work themselves.

In the evening Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev had a conversation at the CSPU Gorkom with leaders of the oil industry in Tyumen and Tomsk Oblasts and the leaders of local party and economic bodies. Comrades Dolgikh, Yeltsin, Razumovskiy, Antonov, Baybakov, Shcherbina, Yakovlev, Bogmyakov, Melinkov, and USSR ministers took part in the conversation. In their speeches Comrade Churilov, first secretary of Khanty-Mansiysk Okrug Committee of the party; Comrade Denisov, first secretary of Nizhnevartovsk Gorkom of the party; and the general directors of a number of associations in both oblasts reported on the measures which are being taken to improve the work of oil extraction enterprises and the prospects for the development of the oil industry in west Siberia during the 12th 5-Year Plan.

Talk With Oil Workers

LD042243 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 4 Sep 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Today Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev arrived in Nizhnevartovsk, one of the new oil-extracting centers of Tyumen Oblast. Here Comrade Gorbachev visited gas compressor stations, which are used to pump billions of cubic meters of natural gas and millions of metric tons of oil daily along main oil and gas pipelines.

At the No 2 gas compressor station Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev examined the modern equipment installed here. Workers, engineers, and scientists described the extraction of the raw material, which is essential for the country's requirements, the problems connected with the assimilation of new deposits and their exploitation, and the construction of new Siberian towns and watch settlements for oilmen. [Video shows several photographers backing before a group of 20-30 people walking toward the camera; buildings and pipe-support structures are visible in the background. Gorbachev walks in the center of the front row, while an unidentified man to the left of him explains something with lively gesticulation. As the group turns to the left of the screen, Raisa Gorbacheva can be seen walking in the middle of the second row. Next, Gorbachev is seen standing in the middle of the group. Gorbachev is seen walking up gantry steps, followed by officials]

It was noted that the progressive gas lift method of extraction has shown itself to advantage in Tyumen Oblast. Its costs are significantly lower than all others. During the conversation the increase of labor productivity, the creation of more modern technology for the extraction of the mineral fuel and its delivery over long distances, the role of foremen and team leaders, and enhancing their prestige were topics of discussion. [Video shows a group of people facing an illuminated demonstration board entitled "gas-lift oil extraction," followed by a mid-shot of Gorbachev, now wearing spectacles, and another man indicating something with a pencil. Gorbachev is then seen in close-up amid his group, speaking to another official. Raisa Gorbacheva stands slightly further back. As the camera zooms out slightly, Dolgikh is visible on the right. Gorbachev is next shown from behind, still in the same group, speaking to a man dressed in a leather jacket and hard hat.]

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev was shown a model of a gas compressor station which will be constructed in the 12th 5-Year Plan. On behalf of the Nizhnevartovsk oilmen Yunir Sharafudinovich Ibragimov presented Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev with a model of the first operation drilling tower with whose aid the first tons of Samotlor oil were extracted.

[Begin recording] [Gorbachev] There is one thing I want to say, and I would like you to convey it to all your colleagues. We value very highly what has been done in Siberia and I intend -- [video shows Gorbachev turning to someone behind him] is it going to be the day after tomorrow [word indistinct] (Pavlovich?)

[Unidentified speaker] Day after tomorrow.

[Gorbachev] -- to speak about this. (?Because of) all that has been done, those who came here to assimilate -- and is it 1 million who have come to Tyumen alone, is that right?

[Unidentified speakers] Yes, 1 million, 1 million.

[Gorbachev] Yes, I remember definitely. Well, 1 million -- to other areas. Anyway, at present we cannot live without Siberia. The assimilation of Siberia is a matter of statewide importance. I am going to speak about this. And one must give these people that have come here a word of praise. But now, there are new things, new demands, new tasks. And Tyumen, too, has been faltering a little, and faltering should not be allowed.

[Ibragimov and others] No, faltering should not be allowed. [video shows them laughing with Gorbachev]

[Gorbachev] Well, from what I hear now, well, for example (?from) the head of the association, then this, as they say, is a discussion that, well, the situation is tough and no solution can be seen. No, here there are already proposals, there is already something to be said. Here, of course, Tyumen should be given assistance, assistance should be given. But I can tell you that we have adopted an important decision for the 12th 5-Year Plan period, a big decision. And there all these questions, about, well, how to arrange and assimilate that which has already been created and get the oil. And on the other hand provisions should be made for men on Tyumen territory.

[Ibragimov] Mikhail Sergeyevich, this man over here is a construction worker and we are operational workers. He built it excellently. Well, all right, an assembly worker. The assembly workers, construction workers, they all (?built it). And we, the operational workers of this compressor station, we will not let you down. But we have great grievances against our designers and against supplier works.

[Gorbachev] What have you in mind?

[Ibragimov] Well, designs could be a lot better, and, well, the quality of equipment too [words indistinct as several people speak at once].

[Gorgachev, laughing and turning around to various people] I know about it already, but I want confirmation. Everyone feels it; everyone feels it; everyone is talking about it.

[Everyone talks at once; camera focuses on the workers, one of whom has "KS-3" written on his hat]

[Gorbachev] We have now come to an agreement that the deliveries, (?the selection for) the next station, and the (?set assembly) which should reduce the amount of work by half, by two-thirds -- I believe you mentioned the figures of two-thirds -- and as far as the weight, the technical parameters and efficiency, it should not be inferior to the French one but be superior to it.

[Ibragimov] We would like that very much, very much.

[Gorbachev] Let us put them under control. You from this end and we from the other. Either they will have to do it then, or.... [general laughter, voices, camera cuts to head-on close up of Gorbachev]

[Unidentified speaker] We will do it, [word indistinct] we will do it.

[Gorbachev] Tell me, what is the oilmen's attitude toward all that we are now placing before the country, before the people, in the economy, and as far as organization of things is concerned, and discipline, and questions of, let me say, order in the country?

[Ibragimov] We only support, we only support all that which is resolved by the party and the government. Well, this here struggle with drinking, well, and all the measures which are being taken....

[Gorbachev] Is it tangible?

[Unidentified speakers] Of course. Is his team large? Is it 150 men?

[Gorbachev, shown wagging his finger] Bear in mind that this is not for a day or two, or for a year; it is forever.

[Ibragimov] That's very good, very good.

[Gorbachev] It's a firm line.

[Unidentified official next to Gorbachev] He has 102 men in his team, and he can tell you that in his team there has been discipline for ages. For a long time he has had no drinking bouts, not a thing. He has no problems.

[Gorbachev] So, all in all, there is support?

[Ibragimov] We support it. We are very glad that such measures are being taken.

[Gorbachev] Well, that is all right. Without workers' support no policy is worth anything. If it is not supported by the working class, by the working people, it is no policy, it's some far-fetched thing. Policy is policy when it expresses these pressing requirements and finds support among the people. That's policy. If the support is there.... I ask this question everywhere.

[Unidentified speakers] There will be support. We will always support it.

[Gorbachev] Thank you, thank you. And we, too, understand our responsibility to the working people and to the country.

FOOD SHORTAGES, LONG LINES IN MOSCOW STORES CITED

LD311604 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0600 GMT on 31 August broadcasts a 5-minute report by station commentator Nikolay Neych on a Saturday in Moscow.

"All-union radio's team of journalists will again be bringing you news of the big city and its problems. Those of you who were tuned in to our previous editions will know that our radio correspondents are on an assignment in the capital's Krasnogvardeyskiy Rayon. Tamara Karetnikova has just phoned in. She's in supermarket No 17, a food store. Go ahead please!"

Karetnikova says that she has the microphone switched on in the vegetable department where there is already a long line of approximately 170 people. When she asks a woman what she is in line for, the woman replies that she wants cabbages, eggplant, and anything else they may have. In reply to Karetnikov'a question about how often she has to stand in line for such a long time and how much time she has wasted,the woman replies that she has been there for 1 hour and 5 minutes and does not know how much longer she will be standing there.

A woman in the crowd says: "There's always a shortage of something. Evidently, they don't bring enough stuff in, and so there are these long lines. Either there aren't enough [word indistinct], or there aren't enough assistants, or there aren't enough check-outs -- in any case, it takes a very long time."

Another woman says that there aren't any watermelons, and they never seem to have any, and that there is always a long line and that it is nerve-wracking.

Neych then suggests to Karetnikova that it would be a good idea to have a word with the store management and ask them the reason for this "unsatisfactory state of affairs."

The manageress and head of the vegetable department then introduce themselves. They say there are 20 containers of watermelons at the moment, waiting to be unloaded. They telephoned the suppliers at 0800 this morning, and potatoes were promised -- but they still haven't come. The quality of the vegetables -- tomatoes, for example -- is often poor. The few potatoes they are getting are of very poor quality. Karetnikova says she will visit the suppliers, and see what they have to say about these complaints.

LATVIAN MINISTER REPORTEDLY FORCED TO RESIGN

AU030802 Paris AFP in English 0756 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, Sept 3 (AFP) -- The Interior Minister of the Soviet republic of Latvia, Mikhail Drozd, has retired at 52, in a move seen here today as a forced resignation.

The SOVIETSKAYA LATVIYA newspaper, carried an official announcement of the early retirement, and said Mr. Drozd would be succeeded by Vladimir Yegorov, deputy interior minister of Belorussia since 1981.

Mr. Drozd, who had not been the subject of any particular criticism in the Latvian or other Soviet press, was appointed in February 1978.

Neither Mr. Drozd nor Mr. Yegorov are Latvians, reflecting Kremlin policy of not giving police powers in Soviet republics to their own nationals.

RSFSR CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY MINISTER APPOINTED

PM030845 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 31 Aug 85 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Chronicle"]

[Text] The RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade S.S. Kurdyukov RSFSR minister of the construction materials industry.

PERSONNEL CHANGES IN UZBEK MINISTRIES ANNOUNCED

WA301300 [Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 18 August 1985 carries on page 1 the following announcements of personnel changes in the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers: Viktor Grigoryevich Dukhanin has been relieved of his duties as deputy chairman of the Uzbek Council of Ministers in connection with his appointment to the post of minister of housing and municipal services of the Uzbek SSR. Ismail Khakimovich Dzhurabekov has been relieved from his duties as minister of land reclamation and water resources of the Uzbek SSR and appointed deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers. Page 4 of the same issue of PRAVDA VOSTOKA carries a brief announcement under the rubic of "Chronicle" that notes that Aleksandr Merkulovich Ilyukhin was relieved of his duties as minister of housing and municipal services of the Uzbek SSR in connection with his retirement.

TASS CITES TRUD ON AUCCTU PEACE STATEMENT

LD311129 Moscow TASS in English 1100 GMT 31 Aug 85

["Statement by Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 31 TASS -- The Soviet trade union newspaper TRUD published a statement by the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions today, on the eve of the Day of Trade Union Action for Peace, observed on September 1.

On the Day of Trade Union Action for Peace, says the statement, the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions appeals on behalf of 136 million members of Soviet Trade unions to the working people and their trade unions in all countries to say their firm and resolute "no" to the dangerous policy of war preparation, the moves to create new types of mass destruction weapons and to spread the arms race into outer space, the insane "star wars" plans, and to uphold the basic human right -- the right to life. The achievement of these goals depends on our common efforts, on our activity and cohesion.

We, says the statement, call upon the working people and trade unions throughout the world:

-- To declare in favour of all nuclear powers pledging, following the example of the USSR, not to be the first to use nuclear weapons;

-- To get the United States to join the Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium on placing anti-satellite weapons in space;

-- To work for getting the United States to halt the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe, as the Soviet Union did, for achieving accords on the entire range of issues pertaining to space and nuclear arms;

-- To demand that the other states, in the first place the United States of America, terminate, following the Soviet Union, any nuclear blasts;

-- Strongly to support the moves to set up nuclear-free and peace zones in Europe and other continents, to work for the removal of the hotbeds of tension in various parts of the world;

-- To facilitate in every way the efforts to reach as soon as possible constructive accords at negotiations in Geneva, Vienna and Stockholm, which are in pursuit of preventing the arms race in space and terminating it on earth, of sizeable reductions in nuclear arsenals to the point of their total elimination.

The statement by the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions says: "Peace is our common goal. The struggle against the threat of war is our common task. We believe that nuclear catastrophe can be prevented. Let us act with full measure of our common responsibility for the globe's morrow, for the destiny of the present and future generations."

POWER INDUSTRY WORKERS PREPARE FOR WINTER

LD040848 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0400 GMT on 4 September carries 3.5-minute report on final preparations for winter by the country's power workers. The report is presented by Sergey Amelchenko from the central control post of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, who says that power workers will complete their winter preparations some time in November.

In an interview with Amelchenko, USSR Deputy Minister of Power and Electrification V.A. Lukin says that measures are being taken to raise the reliability of stations such as the Ekibastuz, Novocherkassk, Azerbaijan, Biysk and other stations, whose unsteady work last winter led to serious disruptions of the power and heat supply to consumers. The repair camapign is not being carried out uniformly everywhere: Certain power stations are behind with preparations for winter -- Novocherkassk GRES, Syrdarya GRES, Kurgan TETS. The ministry is taking measures: More equipment will be repaired this year than last, and there are calculated reserves of fuel. This has been achieved due to a large amount of work which has been carried out by the Power Ministry along with the Ministries of the Coal and Gas Industry, and the Ministry of Railroads.

"However, we are having certain difficulties with individual types of fuel. We hope that with the help of railroad workers and miners we will resolve these questions," Lukin says.

Amelchenko says that a report has come in that precommissioning work is beginning on the Khabarovsk TETS 3 -- the first, 180 megawatts, set will be started up; the first turbine of the Ivanovo GRES and the fourth set of the Minsk TETS-4 will be started up. Lukin adds that the second set of the Zaporozhye AES is at the commissioning stage, and sets are to be started up at the Balakovo and Kursk AESs.

PETROLEUM MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON SHORTFALLS

LD011313 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 1 Sep 85

["Time, Events, People" program: Moscow radio correspondent (Lev Barshchevskiy) interview with Vasiliy Aleksandrovich Dinkov, USSR minister of the petroleum industry; date, place not specified -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Dinkov] Labor collectives of the Yugansknefteqas, Surgutneftegas, Turkmenneft, Mangyshlakneft and Grozneft associations have achieved good results. However, the petroleum industry does not fulfill the tasks assigned to it. The country's oil extraction plan has, in general, not been fulfilled.

[(Barshchevskiy)] Vasiliy Aleksandrovich, what are the reasons for this failure to carry out the plan?

[Dinkov] Failure to carry out the plan is basically connected with arrears in putting new deposits into operation. Exploitation of new productive deposits in the Tyumen Oblast, Komi ASSR and other promising regions began inadmissably slowly.

[(Barshchevskiy)] What is being done to rectify the situation?

[Dinkov] Serious measures are being taken. A great deal of work is now being conducted in the industry to improve exploitation of oil well resources, to accelerate work at new deposits, to raise efficiency of the existing facilities, and to improve living conditions for oil workers. During this present crucial stage, the oil workers are expected to display good organization and maximum discipline in order to end all shortcomings in work. The first priority task is to obtain the most expedient possible production of oil with gas condensate in line with daily plans. This task has to be tackled under conditions of close, mutually coordinated cooperation of oil workers, construction workers, power engineering workers, machine builders, and all branches of the national economy involved in supporting the petroleum industry's development.

[(Barshchevskiy)] Vasiliy Aleksandrovich, you have just been talking about the serious tasks which are now being tackled by industry's workers to eliminate the backlog and to increase production of oil up to the daily plans. All this evidently requires a great deal of work. Where do you put emphasis in your work directed at achieving this?

[Dinkov] At the fore is acceleration of scientific and technical progress. The petroleum industry, as I have already said, possesses sufficient resources at its disposal; nevertheless, we should intensify the work on finding new methods of producing oil from pools, especially the highly-viscous ones, which are under development in difficult Siberian conditions. For this purpose, it is important to expedite implementation of survey work and more efficient exploitation of existing deposits. In tackling these problems, there is much work to be seen, both scientific, technical, and design oriented. At the same time, everything being elaborated on and implemented should be highly efficient, economic, and competitive. Reequiping the industry with more reliable pumping and other machinery is an important aspect in the whole of our work. Reequiping also has to be carried out in the sphere of drilling; it is necessary to raise the level of automization and tele-automization. A program for the drastic increase in the use of the casing-head gas has been outlined. To sum up, scientific and technical progress tasks should be tackled thoroughly in all spheres of oil production.

[(Barshchevskiy)] Vasiliy Aleksandrovich, work in the industry is known to be very hard. It is therefore even more important to economize, to spare this valuable fuel, which is being obtained with such a great deal of effort.

[Dinkov] Absolutely right. We consider our struggle against waste and losses to be an important factor in raising production efficiency. Work to economize on materials, raw materials, fuel -- which provided for 2 extra working days this year [as heard] -- has been expanded in all collectives. In general, all enterprises have fulfilled their pledges for the first half-year. However, not all leaders pay enough attention to work on economizing energy resources, on the consumption of gasoline and diesel fuel. The amount of installed equipment over and above the plan is still great. A resolute struggle must be waged to economize in the use of every metric ton of metal, every kilogram of fuel, cement or other material.

SHORTCOMINGS OF COMPUTERS IN ECONOMY SCRUTINIZED

PM021531 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Aug Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Catalysts of Progress"]

[Text] Microelectronics, computer equipment and instrument making, and the information industry were designated catalysts of progress at the CPSU Central Committee Conference on questions of accelerating scientific progress. They are having a great impact on the efficiency of means of labor and production systems in all sectors of the national economy.

The task of the extensive introduction of computer technology into the national economy was given concrete expression in the statewide program discussed and largely approved by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo for the creation, production development, and efficient utilization of computer technology and automated systems through the year 2000. Computerization has become one of the main directions for combining the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution with the advantages of the planned socialist economy.

Our country has considerable practical experience in the development, manufacture, and efficient application of computer technology in various spheres of production and management. PRAVDA has written about many enterprises and organizations which have conducted this work in exemplary fashion to the great benefit of the national economy. But many unresolved problems have also accumulated here over the last few years. There is still a great deal of unchanneled effort [stikhiynost] and departmental fragmentation in this important matter, and by no means are all questions being resolved comprehensively and in the interests of the consumer. There are claims to be made against the quality and reliability of computers. They frequently break down.

The standardization of computer equipment, particularly software, remains a serious economic problem. The Ministry of the Electronics Industry, the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems, and the Ministry of the Radio Industry are producing computers and peripheral equipment of different categories [klassy] and series which are by no means always compatible both in terms of technical parameters and in terms of programs. This reduces the efficiency of the machines' utilization and acts as a barrier to the creation of unified sectorial and regional computer systems and to the amalgamation of local computer systems into unified networks. It is essential to accelerate the convergence of the characteristics of the equipment being produced.

The creation of programs for computer systems requires special attention. Here in our country, just as throughout the world, outlays on the development of programs are growing rapidly. Successfully and ably compiled programs can save time much in excess of the cost of the computers themselves. Right now, however, there is no order in this business. There are a multitude of algorithmic languages in which programs are compiled but by no means are all linked by "translators" [svyazany translyatorami-"perevodchikami"]. Much duplication still takes place here, and there is no system for disseminating the best standard programs, including those which permit the solution of a group of tasks. The capacities of the organizations developing programs are extremely limited, and the scale and coordination of their work are clearly inadequate.

What is required is a radical improvement in the system of cadre training. The central figures here are the highly qualified systems programmer and the electronics engineer. Because of the shortage of these specialists many computer centers are currently operating at low efficiency. Recognizing programming as an independent occupation and programs as a new type of product is long overdue; it is time to tackle seriously the economics of programming.

The question of the efficiency of the utilization and servicing of costly computer equipment is an acute one. At many enterprises and organizations computers have become "gold-plated adding machines," being used for the resolution of tasks of an accounting or statistical nature and not for operations control. There are many instances of machines standing idle for more time than they are in use. Nevertheless the economic leaders request that the planning organs make provision for new deliveries of machines to them. Evidently, the time has come to curb the unrestrained growth in the number of low-efficiency computer centers and decide the fate of those which are operating without due rates of return.

Ministries should proceed on the basis of their subdivisions' real need for computer equipment, while the planning organs should impose stricter control over their utilization at full capacity. We must endeavor more resolutely to create multi-user computer centers, as has been done in Tomsk, for example. They allow for much more efficient use of equipment and cadres and large savings for the national economy.

The "electronic service" system, which manages the installation, debugging, and repair of computers, is in need of drastic improvement. The subdivisions of "soyuzevmkom-pleks" [precise expansion unknown] and analogous organizations do not cover all the operating computers, and servicing standards are still far removed from modern demands. The connecting up of computers and the elimination of defects is taking up a great deal of time, and spare parts availability has not been properly provided for or organized. Arrangements should be made so that the acquisition of computers does not require the consumer to run around requesting some action and to resort to crude, unprofessional work [zanimatsya kustarshchionoy]. Suppliers ought to bear full responsibility for a computer's installation and "turnkey" handover. It is essential to set up a unified "electronic service" system with a modern base and skilled cadres, while its work indicators must be made directly dependent on the amount of lost work time it costs the consumer.

The catalysts of progress will be able to perform their functions only given the timely training and retraining of specialist and leader cadres. This is why it is necessary to accelerate the restructuring of the training system in engineering and economic VUZes and at institutes for improving the gradings of leading ministry and departmental workers.

"Computer education" must become an inalienable element of the training of any leader of the higher or middle level, and for the machine-building ministries above all.

The information industry is a powerful catalyst for the improvement of affairs in production, management, and science. In order that these opportunities may be realized, the party organizations of ministries, departments, and enterprises are urged to impose stricter demands on leaders regarding the acceleration of technical progress, improved planning organization, and the efficient utilization of computers and automated systems. All this will enable us to expedite socioeconomic development and fulfill successfully our national economic plans.

GAS, ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION SITUATIONS EXAMINED

Gas Utilization, Stocks

PM300927 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 34, Aug 85 (Signed to Press 19 Aug 85) p 7

[V. Tikhonov article under the rubric "Readiness for Winter" and the general heading "How Fuel and Energy Resources Are Utilized": "Natural Gas"]

[Text] The gas industry has entered the concluding stage of preparations for work under winter conditions. More than 5 billion cubic meters of gas has been extracted over and above the 7-month plan. Underground storage capacities are two-thirds full, which is considerably in excess of the quantity accumulated during the corresponding period last year.

State Gas Inspectorate organs have checked the work of oblasts, krays, republics, ministries, and departments in creating stocks of various kinds of fuel to replace gas during the coldest winter spells. The presence of such reserve fuel at the 2,260 enterprises surveyed, which possess the necessary capacities and stores, was as follows: 41.5 percent had fuel oil, 47 percent coal, and 67.5 percent peat. Some 300 enterprises do not have stocks of this fuel, and 177 do not plan to provide it at all. Almost 40 percent of all the enterprises checked do not have funds to create fuel stocks in the third and fourth quarters of this year.

Reserve fuel is being accumulated unsatisfactorily at projects in the Uzbek SSR, where half the enterprises do not possess any. Nor is there any at a number of enterprises in the Kazakh and Turkmen SSR's and Bryansk, Vladimir, Kalinin, Leningrad, Novgorod, Rostov, Dnepropetrovsk, Donetsk, and Transcarpathian Oblasts.

In the second half of 1985 funds for liquid and solid fuel for these needs have not been allocated to 61 enterprises by the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, to 55 by the USSR Light Industry Ministry, to 41 by the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, to 40 by the USSR Food Industry Ministry, and to 39 enterprises by the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry. At the same time, 25-30 percent of these enterprises did not have in their stores of fuel earmarked for regulating gas consumption in winter time.

In times of cold weather such an attitude to fuel stocks could lead to serious complications in the work of the gas supply system. The important issue of preparations for winter must be examined in ministries, departments, and local soviet and economic organs in order to take urgent measures.

Electricity Consumption Data

PM300929 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 34, Aug 85 (Signed to Press 19 Aug 85) p 7

[V. Loginov article under the rubric "Readiness for Winter" and the general heading "How Fuel and Energy Resources Are Utilized": "Electricity"]

[Text] The work being carried out everywhere to save fuel and energy resources is continuing to produce results. According to the data of a record of current operations, electricity consumption in the country in July was approximately 0.5 percent lower than planned.

On the whole, enterprises in seven union republics -- the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Belorussia, Lithuania, Georgia, and Moldavia -- kept within the set limits. In the remaining republics, however, there was overconsumption of more than 300 million kilowatt-hours. In Uzbekistan, for example, 101 million, in Azerbaijan 102 million, in Latvia 17 million, and in Kirgizia 35 million kilowatt-hours were consumed.

The experience in Pavlodar Oblast merits attention. Thanks to joint actions by the Power Supervision Inspectorate, local soviet ispolkoms, and the Prosecutor's Office, a constant saving of electricity is ensured there. It exceeded 130 million kilowatt-hours during the 7 months. Of course, there are violators, but the number is small, and their total overconsumption of electricity over the 7 months amounted to only 0.13 percent of the overall limits set.

However, things are not like this everywhere. In July, for example, there was overconsumption of electricity in eight Kazakh oblasts. A wasteful attitude toward electricity is frequently observed in regions where it is in shortest supply. Enterprises in the Yakut ASSR and in Chita Oblast, for example, feel constant strain in the power balance. Consequently, the greatest overconsumption of electricity occurs there according to the work results both in July and for the last 7 months.

As in previous months, an overall saving of electricity was obtained by reducing its consumption by large enterprises monitored daily by Power Supervision Inspectorate organs. Thanks to this, all industrial ministries, with the exception of the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry, kept within the set limits. At the same time the number of large enterprises which violate electricity consumption plan discipline remains high. In July they numbered 217. They include 40 enterprises of the USSR Coal Industry Ministry, 11 of the Electrical Equipment Industry Ministry, and 6 of the Railways Ministry.

On the whole, it is enterprises of republic subordination that overconsume electricity. Each one individually consumes a comparatively small amount of electricity. However, together they overconsumed more than 1.5 billion kilowatt-hours during the 7 months. This attests once again that monitoring of the saving of resources must be stepped up both centrally and locally. Particularly since any violation of electricity consumption discipline in winter time will lead to the limitation of its consumption by other consumers.

GAVRYCHKIN REVIEWS PROGRESS OF HARVEST WORK

PM031533 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 1

[V. Gavrychkin "Agricultural Review": "Everything Cultivated Must Be Harvested and Stored'"]

[Excerpts] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports that on 26 August 63.6 million hectares of grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) -- 57 percent of the sown area -- had been harvested, and 58 million hectares -- 91 percent of the harvest -- had been threshed.

In the past week 7.8 million hectares of grain have been threshed. Farms in southern oblasts of the Ukraine, Kazakhstan, and the Central Asian republics have begun harvesting corn for grain. Azerbaijan's cotton growers have begun the selective harvesting of raw cotton.

The crop farmer's working day is unusually busy now, particularly on farms in eastern parts of the country, to where the center of the harvest work has now moved. It promises to be very complex there. The ripening of grain is late and in many fields the ears are developing faster than the straw. And when faced with the bad fall weather there can be no choice, just a single method: top-speed work from the very first days of the harvest. Everything depends on skill, the capable use of equipment, and the utmost organization.

But the initial trials of strength in the fields have shown that the harvest organizers are, unfortunately, by no means always equal to the situation. In Omsk Oblast, for example, where 2.3 million hectares of grain crops have to be harvested, advanced farms quickly began selective harvesting as soon as individual areas of peas, barley, and rye had ripened, while other farms are still waiting. The ripening of grain was 1 week late there and it will take another week getting things moving...It is not hard to imagine what this will mean for Siberia's crop farmers.

Warning signals are also coming in from Altay Kray. There seemed to be more than enough time to prepare. But the time to begin harvesting has come and it is suddenly becoming clear that many farms in the Khabarovsk region are not in a position to carry out full-scale grain harvesting because the reapers have not been repaired and there is a shortage of conveyer belts, bolts, sections, cutters, and drive belts. Some of these parts are in store at the rayon committee for the supply of production equipment for agriculture but the depot was closed...for stock-taking.

As in past years, there are many unrepaired reapers and combine harvesters on farms in Valikhanovskiy, Kzyltuskiy, Enbekshilderovskiy, and certain other rayons in Kokchetav Oblast. Grain procurement workers in Tselinograd Oblast had not coped fully with the program of modernization of their enterprises by the time harvesting began. There are still elevators and grain reception centers there which will be inaccessible in wet weather. It is a shame to have to talk about all this now, when there is virtually no time left to eliminate these shortcomings. Nevertheless, time must be found. Because harvesting the crop without loss and storing everything cultivated are now among the most important tasks.

The flow of grain to the state granaries continues to increase during the harvest. It is pleasing that kolkhozes and sovkhozes are delivering more valuable food grain than last year. Crop farmers in Moldavia's Rybnitskiy Rayon, for example, have begun dispatching grain in excess of the year target.

And virtually all the wheat sold there is of the strong and valuable strains. Bashkira's grain growers have begun supplying their second million tons of grain.

While harvesting, crop farmers are also laying the foundations for the next harvest at the same time. The sowing of winter crops is increasing in the fields of Western Siberia, the Transurals region, Belorussia, and Belgorod, Rostov, and other oblaats. Grain growers everywhere are expanding the area of grain crops cultivated using intensive techniques and giving preference to strains which ensure not only a good yield but also high quality grain. Unfortunately, farms in Georgia, Moldavia, Kirgizia, Tula and Orel Oblasts, and the Chuvash and Bashkir ASSR's are not tackling the problem of winter crop seeds well. What is more, all grain growers without exception should be thinking about first-class spring crop seeds, particularly those which will be cultivated by intensive techniques.

The busy period continues for feed procurement workers, too. In addition to grasses and silage crops they now have to collect all the stubble thriftily. By 26 August 79.4 million hectares or 93 percent of the grass had been cut. Some 65 million metric tons of hay -- or 83 percent of the plan -- had been procured, as well as 70.4 million metric tons of haylage, 52.7 million metric tons of silage, and 5.6 million metric tons of grass meal. Some 45.6 million metric tons of straw had been stacked.

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY REVIEWS SEED STOCKS

PM280853 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 25 Aug 85 p 1

[Agricultural review by USSR Ministry of Agriculture: "Harvest's Golden Fund"]

[Excerpt] Seed stocks are assigned an important role in the system of measures aimed at enhancing the productivity of arable farming. A real grain grower is always mindful of this and brings the seeds to good sowing conditions during the harvest itself. That is how the majority of oblasts of the Ukrainian SSR have organized matters. Virtually all farms have laid in seeds in full for the fall sowing here. The kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and agricultural organs of Azerbaijan, Rostov, Kursk, and Tambov Oblasts, and the North Osetian ASSR are displaying great concern for them. THe crop farmers of Georgia, Moldavia, and Kirgizia are among the laggards. The farms of Tula and Orel Oblasts and the Chuvash and Bashkir ASSR's are working below their potential to create seed stocks.

The farms are obliged to hand over a proportion of their high-quality seeds to the state. Full use is not being made of the potential for fulfilling plans for procurements of high-quality winter crop seeds in Tula, Ulyanovsk, Sumy, and Kirovograd Oblasts, or for procurements of spring grain and pulse crops in the majority of krays, oblasts, and autonomous republics of the Central Chernozem, Volga, and North Caucasus regions of the RSFSR and a number of oblasts of the Ukraine.

Today the task of the timely preparation of high-quality winter grain crop seeds for sowing is being advanced to the fore in the daily work of the agronomists of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and agricultural organs. This requirement is particularly topical for the non-Chernozem Zone, the Urals, and Siberia, where the optimum sowing periods have already arrived. Here it is necessary primarily to draw attention to the high-quality preparation of winter crop seeds put into the carry-over stocks. In Vologda, Kalinin, Smolensk, and Kirov Oblasts and Mary and Udmurt ASSR's a proportion of the seeds still fails to meet sowing condition requirements.